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Lloyd Hails USSR Easing Of Tension; Asks More Action

Britain Optimistic But Cautious

NEW YORK, Thursday (AP). — Britain today welcomed the apparent moderation of Russian policy since Stalin's death and called on Russia to agree to a step-by-step negotiation of East-West quarrels. Agreement on individual issues such as Germany, Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd told the United Nations General Assembly, would maintain some momentum behind the improvement.

Mr. Lloyd declared, "We believe it to be a mistake to assume that nothing can be done with Soviet Russia unless and until everything is settled. A settlement of two or three of our difficulties would be an important gain in every peace-loving country.

"One matter on which we are ready to make progress is Germany," he said. To this end he urged Moscow to accept the invitation extended by the U.S., Britain and France for a Foreign Ministers' conference on Germany at Lugano, Switzerland, on October 15. He insisted, however, that the conference deal primarily with setting up free elections throughout East and West Germany — a view which Russia has previously rejected.

In spite of M. Vyshinsky's speech in the present debate he said Britain's attitude was one of "cautious optimism." She could not be blamed for this caution, since deeds were needed to show that the "co-existence" talked of did not mean "a sort of armed truce" but "living side by side in a state of peace."

But neither could Britain be blamed for optimism, he said. "Since the death of Stalin there has been a certain change of attitude on the part of the Soviet Union. There have been changes at home and to some extent abroad. The United Kingdom Government have welcomed those changes, and we wish to avoid in any way checking any favourable reactions which may be taking place."

Apparently answering some attitudes voiced in America, Mr. Lloyd said that as soon as any agreement with Communist countries was mooted there were people who started to talk of "appeasement," denoting dishonourable surrender. "Negotiations is not the same thing as appeasement," he said.

Warns Rhee

Mr. Lloyd paid tribute to U.S. Secretary of State Dulles for the "temperate and statesmanlike" exposition of these views in his speech to the U.N. last week. The British Minister said that merging German armed forces into the European Defence Community "offers much greater security for the Soviet people against the risk of another German aggression than... the sort of peace treaty which the Soviet Government has repeatedly put forward under which an independent Germany would have a national armed force."

Mr. Lloyd reasoned that "neither Germany nor any other member of the community will be able to take independent military action to serve national ambitions."

He denounced Communist support of the war against the French in Indo-China, adding: "There can be no lasting peace in Asia so long as the war continues." An end of the war in the Associated States of Indo-China, he said, is an "essential step along the path of conciliation in Asia which began with the armistice in Korea."

Mr. Lloyd urged China and Korea to agree to start the Korean political conference on the terms which the Assembly adopted last month.

The Netherlands Foreign Minister J. A. H. Luns called on Russia to negotiate directly on Korea, Germany and Austria, and said such parleys could achieve more important results than current debates in the Assembly.

Dulles Asks For Disarmament

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, Thursday. — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles today renewed the call for world disarmament efforts and warned that the Communists may possess new weapons which "threaten the survival of civilization as we know it."

In an address before the 72th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labour, Mr. Dulles said the U.S. is "gravely preoccupied with the problem of new weapons."

The Secretary warned against making concessions to the Communists which "enhance the power and arrogance of those who have extended their rule over one-third of the human race."

Mr. Dulles hailed the action of the people of Iran in preventing the illegal retention of power by the regime of Mossadegh "which was becoming increasingly identified with the Communist Party in Iran."

(Reuter, UP)

Eisenhower Declares U.N. 'Sheer Necessity'

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter).—President Eisenhower said yesterday that the U.N. had become a "sheer necessity" in an age when every new scientific invention made it more possible for mankind to wipe itself off the face of the earth.

Speaking extemporaneously in the White House rose garden to the American Committee for U.N. Day, Mr. Eisenhower said, "With all its defects and with all the failures that we can chalk up against it, the U.N. still represents man's best organized hope for peace."

Cypriots Complain To U.N. on U.K. Rule

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The Cyprus mission to the U.N. filed a petition on Tuesday with the Trusteeship Committee complaining of educational restrictions under the British.

Dr. Savas Loizides, member of the delegation and representative of the Archbishop of Cyprus, reviewed Cyprus' claim to self-determination and the Archbishop's August 15, complaint to the U.N. against Britain for refusing to grant a plebiscite in the island.

Austria Renounces 'Short Treaty'

VIENNA, Thursday (Reuter). — Austria has decided that it will no longer support the Abbreviated State Treaty proposed by the Western Allies in 1952 and opposed by the Soviet Union, it was announced yesterday.

The text of the Austrian reply to a Soviet note of August 20 said in part: "The Short Treaty of the Western Powers, would have the advantage for Austria that it would not entail any economic burdens. The Government, however, is always of the opinion that the Austrian State Treaty must have the agreement of all four Powers. Since the Soviet Union refuses to discuss this Short Treaty, the Austrian Government will no longer support it."

US Asks China, Korea To Name Date, Site

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The U.S. formally notified People's China and North Korea yesterday that they can raise the question of the participation of neutrals in the Korea peace conference once the parley gets under way.

The U.S. delegation to the U.N. released the text of a message to the Communists, sent through Sweden, which also offered a face-to-face meeting at San Francisco, Honolulu or Geneva to discuss conference "arrangements" — specifically its time and place.

As the message went to the Far East, Canadian External Affairs Minister Lester Pearson warned the Communists in the General Assembly yesterday that they have no justification for delaying or boycotting the conference. He supported the U.S. view and said that once the conference meets, "there will be ample opportunity to iron out other difficulties which may arise."

Mr. Pearson suggested that if the Korean conference is successful in negotiating settlements on "a specific and defined range of questions," it may be possible to settle "wider Asian issues."

Granted good will on both sides, he said, a settlement of the Korean problem should be possible. Any such settlement, he added, must provide for a free and united Korea, with a Government resting on the will of the Korean people freely expressed through elections held under U.N. supervision. All foreign forces should be withdrawn and Korea's security might be provided for "under an international and supervised guarantee."

In an apparent reference to threats by South Korean President Syngman Rhee to resume the Korean war if the peace conference bogs down, Mr. Pearson formally notified the Assembly: "So far as the Canadian Government is concerned, we will not support any military action in Korea that is not U.N. action, and we would be opposed to any attempt to interpret existing U.N. objectives as including unification of Korea by force."

24 Allied PoW's In Indian Village

PANMUNJOM, Thursday (Reuter). — Twenty-four Allied prisoners of war sang the "Internationale" as they rode into camp in the Indian Village wearing standard blue Chinese prisoner uniforms. They wore white pins of the Picasso peace dove on their jackets and some of them seemed to have medals.

The 24 American and one Briton were greeted by cheers from 335 South Koreans refusing repatriation, who had arrived before them.

Four of the South Korean prisoners were women, one of them pregnant and accompanied by a child.

Communist correspondents at the handover site gave Allied newsmen long statements alleged to have been written by the Americans and the one Briton on their reasons for refusing repatriation.

The U.N. Military Armistice Commission today handed the Communists a list of 44 additional American, British and Canadian prisoners said to have been captured by the Communists and not accounted for. The commission also handed across 27 American names which, it said, should be deleted from the list of unaccounted prisoners handed over at the beginning of this month.

A South Korean Defence Ministry spokesman said today that six South Korean lieutenant-colonels and a major are in the demilitarized zone to "explain" to South Korean prisoners who have refused repatriation why they should return home. The spokesman added that according to information reaching these officers at least 40 per cent of the prisoners wanted to stay in North Korea for non-political reasons.

U.S. to Return MIG To 'Rightful Owner'

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. today offered to return to its "rightful owners" the MIG jet flown into Allied lines last Monday by a North Korean pilot. At the same time, the Far East Command withdrew, for the duration of the peace talks, the offer to pay $50,000 on any other MIG delivered to them.

The statement by General Mark Clark said, "The traditional policy of the U.S. to grant asylum to those seeking freedom remains unchanged. However, during this period of armistice discussions the offer by the Far East Command on April 21, 1953, to award $50,000 for undamaged MIG brought to our side is withdrawn.

"When the rightful ownership of the MIG that recently landed at Kimpo has been established, we will offer to turn it over that owner."

Council of Europe Asks German Talks

STRASBOURG, Thursday (Reuter). — The Council of Europe's key Political Committee tonight backed the Western Powers' proposal for an early Big Four conference at which the German and Austrian problems should be given priority.

But they rejected a British Socialist's proposal urging the postponement of plans to rearm West Germany until at least one more attempt had been made to reach a German settlement with Russia.

London Unclear On Suez Pact Terms

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Whitehall is keeping silent on reports from Cairo suggesting that agreement is near on the Canal Zone issue.

There is some confusion in these reports which either assert that agreement has actually been reached or that the way is now open for official conversations.

The more optimistic version suggests that there is little left for official talks to discuss since both sides agree on the main points: automatic evacuation within 18 months; British technicians to stay for nine years and the base to become available to Britain in the event of war or aggression against "the Middle East area," a term sufficiently elastic to include Turkey and even Persia.

As against this, a "Times" report from Ankara, commenting on the appointment of Sir James Bowker to succeed Sir Knox Helm as Ambassador to Turkey speaks of Turkish disappointment at the continued Egyptian refusal to make the Canal available to Great Britain or to Nato in the event of aggression against Turkey.

Egyptian Leaders Face Treason Charge

It was announced in Cairo last night that Abdul Hadi will be the first of the "old guard" politicians to be tried by the Revolution Tribunal tomorrow on charges of conspiring against the safety of the State.

Ibrahim Abdul Hadi, leader of the dissolved Saadist Party, is a former Prime Minister. He was arrested in last Sunday night's swoops on 11 pre-Nagib Egyptian political leaders. Former Wafd Prime Minister Mustapha Nahas, also to be tried, is under house arrest instead of in prison because of his age.

The British Embassy in Cairo has been told by the Egyptian Government that it is not one of the foreign missions concerned in Egyptian allegations of "complicity" in a revolutionary plot, a Foreign Office spokesman said in London yesterday, according to Reuter.

EGYPTIAN FISHING BOATS RETURNED

Two Egyptian fishing boats which were recently seized when they were found fishing illegally in Israel's territorial waters were returned overland to Egyptian representatives of the Israel-Egypt Mixed Armistice Commission, the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

The crews have already been returned to Egypt.

India Accepts Israel Colour Bar Denial

The Indian Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. A. K. Chanda, last Sunday gave the Indian Upper House the Israel Government's refutation of the colour bar allegation (in expansion of his statement to the House on September 8).

(An official note on the refutation was received yesterday by the Israel Foreign Ministry from the Indian Foreign Ministry).

Explaining the position in a written statement, Mr. Chanda said: "The Indian Government is very glad to have Israel's clarification and assurance. It was not the Government's intention at any time to suggest that here was a colour bar in Israel.

"It had received complaints from some returning Indian Jews of discrimination on account of colour. The Government had not verified these complaints and, in any event, such individual complaints do not justify any general statement that there is a colour bar in Israel."

(Leader Page 4)

Italian Industry Hit By Warning Strike

ROME, Thursday (Reuter). — A 24-hour strike almost paralysed Italian industry today in the biggest labour agitation for many years. Four million industrial workers downed tools at midnight last night. Two million farm workers will follow suit on October 5.

Christian Democrat, Social Democrat and Communist-led labour unions, in a rare show of unity, ordered the stoppages to press for higher pay and to protest against dismissals of workers. Farm workers will strike to obtain higher family allowances.

NEW MID-EAST CHIEF IN FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Roger Allen, Head of the African Department of the Foreign Office, will succeed Mr. James Bowker as permanent Under Secretary in charge of Middle East affairs, it was officially stated today.

Israel States Jordan River Project Not Subject to Agreement by Arabs

Developments moved swiftly during the past 36 hours over the canal dredging being carried out by Israel in the demilitarized zone south of Lake Huleh.

General Bennike, U.N. Chief of Staff, in a statement dated Wednesday and reported by Kol Yisrael at midday yesterday, requested Israel to order a stoppage of the hydro-electric project until an agreement was reached.

The Syrian authorities, who earlier in the week threatened action unless General Bennike ruled on the issue, immediately welcomed the decision.

Last night, Foreign Minister Sharett disputed the interpretation of the U.N. Chief of Staff, and indicated that the work would not be stopped.

General Avers Work Disturbs Civilian Life, Military Status

General Vagn Bennike, U.N. Chief of the Truce Supervision Organization, in a statement dated Wednesday, requested the Israel Government to ensure that work started in connection with the diversion of the Jordan River cease so long as an agreement is not reached with Syria.

The decision followed a threat by the Syrian Government, two days previously, that unless he gave a ruling on the work started by Israel in the Demilitarized Zone the Syrian Government would take action.

The General's nine-point ruling is based on two main considerations:

1) the protection of the normal civilian life in the Demilitarized Zone, and

2) the value of the Zone to both parties for the separation of their armed forces.

General Bennike paid two brief visits to the scene of the disputed area. On September 12 he visited the site of the present Israel work on the west bank of the Jordan, and on September 14 the east bank.

During the second visit he was shown two Arab water-mills on the East bank which reportedly had ceased to work owing to lack of water, and an area of Arab land, which had ceased to be irrigated.

The General concedes that he was not present when the mills ceased to work and the land to be irrigated, but he considered the explanations given him by the Arabs to be plausible.

In reaching his decision the General also took into consideration the Syrian objection that the irrigation of their lands be dependent in the future on

According to the Near East Arab Broadcasting Station, General Bennike said in Amman yesterday that if Israel does not comply with his decision, he will apply to the Secretary General and the Security Council of the U.N.

Israel goodwill and their contention that unless special arrangements were made, the projected canal and power station would sometimes leave the Jordan with little water if any.

Dealing with the military aspect of the problem, the General has ruled that the Jordan, in its deep valley, is a serious obstacle for troops, particularly motorized troops, which might attempt to cross it. Furthermore, he has held that any party could by means of a canal control the flow of the river, changing it, or even possibly drying it up at will, thus altering its value to the other party of the demilitarized zone.

Full Text of Letter

The following is the full text of General Bennike's letter:

1. Article V, paragraph 5(c), of the Israel-Syrian General Armistice Agreement confers upon the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission and United Nations observers attached to the Commission the responsibility for ensuring the full implementation of that article, which contains the arrangements agreed to by the two Parties for the Demilitarized Zone.

2. As Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission, I have been called upon to consider and decide whether, as alleged by the Syrian Government, the work started by Israelis on September 2, on the west bank and in the bed of the Jordan at MR. 2089-2677, is contrary to the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement relating to the Demilitarized Zone.

3. It has been explained on the Israel side that the work in question, begun in the Central Sector of the Demilitarized Zone, is preliminary to the digging of a canal between the Jordan River and Lake Tiberias. By far the greater part of the canal would be to the West of the Demilitarized Zone. A reservoir would be constructed at approximately MR. 2040-2568 at a height of 40 metres above sea level. A power station would be erected about two kilometres west of the mouth of the Jordan, at a height of 200 metres below sea level. The water drop of 240 metres from the reservoir to the power station would generate electric power of "24,000 kilowatts per hour." The project is sponsored by the Israel Government Water Planning Authority. I was told that the project was being carried out within the framework of the concession granted on March 5, 1936 to the Palestine Electric Corporation for the utilisation of the waters of the Jordan and Yarmuk for generating and supplying electrical energy.

4. According to Article V, paragraph 2, of the General Armistice Agreement, "the

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Incident Reported In No-Man's-Land

The Arab News Agency, quoting an official Jordan announcement, reports that two Israel armoured cars on Wednesday morning drove into the Latrun no-man's-land on the Bab al Wasd road.

Despite warnings from a Legion post the cars reportedly continued until machine gun fire was opened on them. The 10-man crew of one car, which was immobilized and later towed by the second car to Bab al Wasd, opened fire on the Legion post.

The incident occurred at a time originally scheduled for a local commander's meeting at Latrun. Israel postponed the meeting at the last minute due to the Succot Festival, ANA concludes.

Explorers Confer In Beersheba Today

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The ninth national conference of the Israel Exploration Society opens here tomorrow afternoon and will continue for four days. The subject of this year's conference is "The Land of the Negev," and will include visits and tours to various parts of the Negev.

The conference will be opened by the President who, with Mrs. Ben-Zvi, will stay here as the guest of Mayor David Tuviahu. The Minister of Education and the Chief of Staff will be among the speakers at the opening, in addition to Prof. W. F. Albright.

War Games Begin Next Week

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Army, Air Force and Navy annual manoeuvres will start next week and will be continued in various forms until the middle of November.

The Chief of Operations, speaking to military correspondents, said the manoeuvres would be composed of several exercises and war games, and were intended to test a series of operational and tactical problems as well as the endurance of the men. Regular troops as well as reservists will take part. Some reservists are liable to be called up for short periods without the customary preliminary notice.

The manoeuvres will start with a realistic show of storming a position, to be held in the Hartuv area. Live ammunition will be used.

An important feature of the manoeuvres will be the testing of combined operations: Air-Infantry, Air-Navy, and Armour-Infantry. Parachutists will take part in the manoeuvres, as well as the recently acquired jet planes.

In the war games, a free hand will be given, to a large degree, to commanders to use their forces in weakening their opponents. In the past, most of the moves were dictated by the manoeuvres command.

LIBYA AIDS JORDAN

Libya has informed Jordan of its decision to contribute £5,000 towards strengthening the National Guard in accordance with the recent Arab League decision, Palestine reports.

Sharett Tells Bennike Israel Ready to Go to Security Council

In an 11-point statement issued last night, Mr. Sharett disputed the position taken by General Bennike regarding the Jordan River hydroelectric project carried on south of B'not Yaacov Bridge.

The Government of Israel, the statement declares, sees no justification for the conclusion that the peaceful work of an eminently constructive and beneficial character should now be interrupted.

The Government supports its claim on the ground that freedom of development work is an integral and essential part of the restoration of normal civilian life provided for in the Armistice Agreement. It demonstrates that this stand has hitherto always been sustained by the competent United Nations authorities.

Among the authorities Mr. Sharett cites is included the considered view of Dr. Ralphe Bunche, then Acting Mediator, made on June 1949, that "the United Nations through the Chairman of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission will also ensure that the Demilitarised Zone will not be a vacuum or wasteland".

The Government takes a particularly seriously view of the fact, the statement reveals, that the decision reached by the U.N. Chief of Staff was preceded by the open threats of the Syrian Government.

At the same time, the Government expresses readiness, and has indeed formally undertaken, to respect to the full whatever private rights as to the ownership of land or use of water may be involved.

The Government denies that any infringement of any such rights possessed by Arabs has taken place as a result of the work already carried out and none is to be foreseen in its continuation. The work, accordingly, cannot be made conditional on agreement except with local inhabitants of the Demilitarised Zone. "In the specific circumstances of the present case no issues exist which call for such agreement," the statement adds.

In its concluding passages the statement reaffirms that it is the firm policy of the Israel Government to adhere strictly to its obligations under the Armistice Agreement.

SYRIA SATISFIED

A Syrian military spokesman, in expressing his satisfaction at General Bennike's decision, announced yesterday that it was binding on Israel as of 11 a.m. yesterday, when General Bennike released the document in Jerusalem, ANA reports.

The spokesman added that the decision was useless unless the U.N. and the Security Council solidly supported it.

Riley Ruling Given To U.N. Is Quoted

The statement by Mr. Sharett in Jerusalem last night, follows:—

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 23 September 1953 and of the attached memorandum setting forth your views concerning the work which is being carried on south of B'not Yaacov Bridge.

2. I must point out at the very outset that the substance of your views and their underlying assumptions appear to be at marked variance with the position so far maintained by the competent organs of the United Nations as regards works of this nature in the Demilitarized Zone. As early as 1949, during the armistice negotiations, the United Nations adopted an unequivocal attitude concerning the future development of the Zone. In his covering letter to the statement which you yourself mention as an authoritative comment on Article V of the Israel-Syria General Armistice Agreement, written on 26 June 1949, the Acting Mediator, Dr. Ralph Bunche, stated: "I may also assure both parties that the United Nations, through the Chairman of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission, will also ensure that the Demilitarized Zone will not be a vacuum or wasteland." Since that statement was made, "the gradual restoration of normal civilian life," provided for by Article V of the Armistice Agreement, has indeed comprised the resumption and continuation of development and settlement activities. New agricultural settlements have been established in the Zone, roads have been constructed, wastelands brought under cultivation, the Jordan riverbed has been deepened and straightened, and at certain points its very channel has been altered — all these changes having taken place with the full concurrence of United Nations authorities.

Peaceful Development

3. Syria's consistent opposition to such peaceful development work, voiced in pursuance of its established policy of economic warfare against Israel, has at no time been endorsed by the United Nations. Under the Charter, the United Nations stands to promote conditions of economic progress and development. Under the Israel-Syria General Armistice Agreement, the sole concern of United Nations representatives throughout has been to ensure that in the course of the execution of development projects, established private rights in the Zone should be adequately protected.

4. Certain questions regarding private rights did indeed arise in connection with the Huleh drainage scheme, work on which commenced three years ago. The points at issue were at the time fully examined by the then Chief of Staff, General W. E. Riley, as well as by the Security Council. The conclusions reached as a result of that examination have been accepted as basis for all development projects in the Demilitarised Zone. The drainage work has ever since proceeded with the full concurrence of the United Nations and without interference from outside. It is important to define the exact scope of United Nations concern in the matter. Such definition was offered by General Riley himself when, at a session of the Security Council on 2 May 1951, in reply to a question asked by the Netherlands delegate as to whether the question of the rights involved in the concession of the Palestine Land Development Company for the drainage of the Huleh is one which might fall within the jurisdiction of the Mixed Armistice Commission, he stated:

"Only where it involves land

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

WORK CONTINUES

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — Work on the development project of the Jordan Valley, south of the Bnot Ya'acov bridge, continued today without incident.

B'not Yaacov Bridge

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Huleh Background

General William E. Riley, former Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization authorized Israel to resume work on the Huleh drainage scheme on June 10, 1951, except on lands owned by Arab landlords. Syria announced then that she would challenge this decision.

Earlier, in March, 1951, Syrian troops opened fire on the drainage workers. On April 4, seven Israelis were ambushed and killed by Syrian troops who had invaded El Hamma, in the Demilitarized Zone south of Lake Kinneret. Israel bombed El Hamma the following day.

On May 3, fighting broke out again after Syrian troops occupied Tel-el-Mutila ridge and fired into Israel territory. On May 4, after a series of Israel counter-attacks, U.N. representatives succeeded in arranging a cease-fire.

Although Syria denied that her regular troops had taken part in the fighting, she later published the names of those decorated for their "brave stand" in the Tel-el-Mutila fighting.

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi attended Succoth service in Yeshurun Synagogue. After the services a number of visitors, including Cabinet Ministers, Jewish Agency leaders, Members of the Knesset, and Rabbis, had "Kiddush" at the President's house.

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On Wednesday the President received Prof. William F. Albright and M. Andre Blumel of Paris. On Tuesday the President received M. Leo Hamon, Member of the French Senate.

•

Professor William F. Albright, Professor of Semitic Languages at Johns Hopkins University, was the guest of the President of the Hebrew University, Professor B. Mazar, at dinner on Tuesday evening at the Israel Touring Club.

•

Mr. H. Pepper, New York attorney who joined the Ministry of Justice recently, and Mrs. Pepper, and Mr. and Mrs. William Saltzman, of New York, Mrs. Pepper's parents, were introduced to a number of leading Jerusalem residents at a cocktail party yesterday evening given by Mr. and Mrs. Gershon Agron. Among those present were the Minister of Justice and Mrs. Rosen; Justice and Mrs. Olshan; Justice Cheshin; the American Consul-General and Mrs. Tyler; the French Consul-General and Mme. de la Sablière; the Italian Consul, Sgr. Rocci; Mr. A. Schwimmer, of the Aircraft Maintenance Base at Lydda; Mr. M. W. Weisgal, of the Weizmann Institute, Rehovot, and Mrs. Weisgal; the District Representative and Mrs. Biran; Mr. S. Bendor, of the Foreign Ministry, and Mrs. Bendor; Prof. and Mrs. Cecil Roth, and visitors from South Africa and Germany.

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M. Josef Panec, Czechoslovak Charge d'Affaires in Israel, returned by Sabena on Wednesday after a short visit home for consultations.

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Mr. I. Rokach, of the Citrus Marketing Board, left by B.O.A.C. on Wednesday for London to join other members of the sales delegation already in Europe.

•

Mr. Benjamin Katz, owner of the Gruen Watch Company in the U.S. and a Bond Drive and U. J. A. leader, arrived for a short visit on Wednesday.

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Dr. Lisette Levi has returned from Italy where she attended the Congress of the Dante Alighieri Society.

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Dr. Saul Spigelman, Professor of Bacteriology at the University of Illinois, in Israel on a three weeks' visit as guest of the Weizmann Institute of Science, will deliver a number of lectures during his stay here. Dr. Spigelman's researches are concerned with the genetic control of the enzymes in the living cell.

•

The Blumenthal Hospital, Haifa, will celebrate its 20th Anniversary today.

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Dr. Yeshayahu Wolfsberg, Kupat Holim pediatrician, author, and member of the Zionist General Council, who was the first representative of Israel in Scandinavia, is celebrating his 60th birthday today.

•

Jerusalem journalists gathered at the "Ha'aretz" office in Jerusalem yesterday evening to bid farewell to Mr. Eliahu Salpeter who is leaving today for the U.S. to be the paper's correspondent in that country.

BRITH MILAH

The Brith Milah of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Bershadsky took place at their residence in Tel Aviv, on Wednesday, September 23.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Givati, 32 Keren Kayemet, 3999; Amodim, Jaffa Rd., 6261.
TEL AVIV: Matchett, 50 Sheinkin, 3502; Nordau, 189 Ben Yehuda, 28573. Shah, 13 Ha'aliya, 4262. Kita'gwica, 22 Mayerson, 2946. Machanik, New Mikveh Qr., 67397.
JAFFA: 28 Kanal, 65 Rehov 4. Nahlat Gealim; Perlzek, 13 Haim St. Ghersonite; Mamlock, Borochov Qr.
HAIFA: Marsha, 61 Hackshaw, 2297. Weisel Lebanoni, 21 Kingsway, 6286. Hityat Hadik: Bialik, 7280.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Abramowitz, 21 King George, 6971. Keren Avraham, 25 Strauss, 3997.
TEL AVIV (8 a.m.-2 p.m.): Kalberg, 25 Allenby, 3262. Hapchad Hafrei, 22 Hagefen Hafrei, 62366. Meinkin, 10 Herzl, 3883. Emanuel, 69 Ben Yehuda, 22607. Gilead, 102 Dizengoff, 34361. Baruch, Hadikva Qr., 97409.
7-12 p.m.): Brill, 77 Allenby, 4582. Greenberg, 42 King George, 62842. Mashkowitz, 14 Ben Yehuda, 224621. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 3283. Baruch, Hadikva Qr., 97409.
JAFFA: Versano, 4, Mahleev, 3 Rehov 240, 80799.
RAMAT GAN: Herzl, 54 Herzl.
GIVATAYIM: Herzl, 7 Syrkin.
HAIFA: Hersfis, 7 Hartfis, 6911. Mantzah, opp. Hadar Cinema, 3292. Carmel, 122 Pica, 6712. Hityat Hadik: Bialik, 7280.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

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BENNIKE STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Armistice Demarcation Line and the Demilitarized Zone have been defined with a view toward separating the armed forces of the two Parties in such manner as to minimize the possibility of friction and incident, while providing for the gradual restoration of normal civilian life in the area of the Demilitarized Zone . . ."

5. In considering the work undertaken in the Demilitarized Zone with a view to the construction of the projected canal, I have endeavoured to determine:

a) Whether the work so far performed in the Demilitarized Zone has interfered with the normal civilian life referred to in Article V, paragraph 2, of the General Armistice Agreement, and in the Acting Mediator's statement agreed to by the Parties as an authoritative comment on Article V;

b) Whether the construction of the projected canal was likely to interfere with normal civilian life in the Demilitarized Zone;

c) Whether the first object of the definition of the Demilitarized Zone according to Article V, paragraph 2, of the General Armistice Agreement, viz., "separating the armed forces of the two Parties in such manner as to minimize the possibility of friction and incident", would be affected by work aiming at diverting a considerable quantity of water from the river bed in the Demilitarized Zone.

Visited Both Sides

6. Before making my decision, I have visited both banks of the Jordan, viz., the site of the present Israeli work on the west bank on 12 September, and the east bank on 14 September. I have also carefully considered the views of the two Parties to the General Armistice Agreement.

7. The following is the result of my inquiry:

a) Work has been started on the West bank of the Jordan allegedly on no lands other than Israeli lands, but this is now being disputed. If the investigation by United Nations observers of land titles in the possession of Arabs or in the Land Office at Safed in Israel proves Arab ownership, work started on Arab lands without the consent of the owners would be contrary to the provision relating to normal civilian life. Moreover, work in the bed of the river has resulted in flooding partially the small island at MR 2068-2675. In this case also the question of ownership is in dispute.

b) On September 14, I was shown on the East bank two Arab water-mills which had ceased to work owing to lack of water, and an Arab area which had ceased to be irrigated. Though I was not present when the mills ceased to work and the land to be irrigated, the explanation given, that lack of water resulted from Israeli work in the bed of the river, appeared to me, after a rapid investigation, plausible.

c) As regards the likelihood of interference with normal civilian life in the Demilitarized Zone resulting from the construction of the projected canal, the lowering of the waters of the Jordan will affect the life of the Arab villagers depending on the river. It will in particular interfere with the working of the water-mills (nine at present) which they use.

d) In this connection, the question of the irrigation of lands belonging to Syrian landowners is of particular importance. The Israel Government is aware of this problem. The rich lands of Buteiha Farm, with their three annual crops, depend on an elaborate irrigation system. In October 1951, during a two-day test by the Israelis of checking gates south of Lake Hulch, that irrigation system lost 70% of its water. In April 1953, after emergency repairs to Bnot Ya'acov Bridge, during which the checking gates had been operated with the agreement of both Parties, the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission, in view of strong representations from the owners of Buteiha Farm, withdrew his concurrence to further use of the checking gates until another agreement was reached by the two Parties. The Government of Israel has stated that the full volume of Jordan water now being used by Arab landowners for irrigation purposes would be assured. The Syrians object to the irrigation of their lands depending in the future on Israel good will. Irrespective of that Syrian point of view, it may be said that the waters in the bed of the river are already very low during the dry season, and it is likely that, unless special arrangements are made, the projected canal and power station would sometimes leave the Jordan with very little, if any water.

e) As regards the military aspect of the question, the Jordan, in its deep valley, is a serious obstacle for any troops, particularly motorised troops, which would attempt to cross it. A Party to the General Armistice Agreement which, by means of a canal, could control the flow of the Jordan in the Demilitarized Zone, changing it or possibly even drying it up at will, could alter at will the value to the other Party of the Demilitarized Zone, which has been "defined with a view toward separating the armed forces of the two Parties in such manner as to minimise the possibility of friction and incident..."

Absence of Agreement

8. In view of the above, both on the basis of the protection of normal civilian life in the area of the Demilitarized Zone and of the value of the Zone to both Parties for the separation of their armed forces, I do not consider that a Party should, in the absence of an agreement, carry out in the Demilitarized Zone work prejudicing the objects of the Demilitarized Zone, as stated in Article V, paragraph 2, of the General Armistice Agreement.

9. Acting under the provisions of Article V of the General Armistice Agreement, the only provisions which, as Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission, I am called to consider in this case, I request the Israel Government to ensure that the authority which started work in the Demilitarized Zone on September 2, 1953 is instructed to cease working in the Zone so long as an agreement is not arranged.

23 September, 1953.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 240 M.; TEL AVIV: 31.3, 25.9 & 202 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 8.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Talk by Dr. M. Avidor. 8.40 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Gipsy Song from "Carmen" (Bizet); Piano Concerto in A minor (Grieg); "Bar Kochba" (Goldfaden-Lavry). 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 In the Maccabiah Today. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Capriccio Italien (Tchaikowsky). B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult; Violin Concerto (Nielsen). The Royal Danish Orchestra, Conductor: Egisto Tango. Soloist: Emil Telmanyi; Four Dance Episodes from "Rodeo" (Copland). Dallas Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Antad Dorati; Latin American Symphonette (Gould), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Conductor: Jose Iturbi. 10.30 Songs (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Works by Sullivan, Leigh, Arne, Schubert, Diamond, German and Smetana. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.10 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Overture "Scapino" (Walton); "Pictures of an Exhibition" (Moussorgsky-Ravel). 11.45 Israel's Navy at the Greek Islands. 12.10 Requests (R). 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. "The Lucky Listener". 4.30 Opera. 6.00 "Don Quixote." 7.00 "Hamavdil". 7.02 "Round Table Discussion." 7.45 Light Music (R). 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 In the Maccabiah Today. 9.15 Folk Dances. 9.30 "Melave Malka." 10.00 Interlude. 10.05 Dance Music. 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

460, 196, 48.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 3.00 p.m. Programme for Youngsters. 3.30 Maccabiah Report. 4.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of our Time. 4.45 Preclassical Music. 5.30 Legends. 5.50 Chess. 6.40 Folk Dances (R). 6.55 Talk. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): 11.15-12 Midnight: Readings; News; Jewish Stories; Maccabiah Report.

Tomorrow: 11.15 p.m.-1.30 a.m.: Programme Highlights; News; "Jerusalem Dances"; Talmud Lesson.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.4, 216, 225 & 239 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.45 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Music. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions and Answers. 8.30 News. 8.45 Saturday Night Programme. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

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Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ Tour :—
Hebrew University conducted tour; Terra Sancta; Room 13; 10 a.m.

★ Libraries :—
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free 9-1, 5-6.

★ Archaeology :—
Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Salomon Hamelech, 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).

★ Exhibitions :—
Oil paintings by Harry Philippe; "Art of China and Japan"; "Convalescence" by Josef Israels; Dutch graphics of the Van Vriesland Memorial Graphic Collection, Bezalel National Museum, 9-1; (tomorrow 10-1).
Autumn Exhibition of Jerusalem artists and a one-man show by Joseph Stern, Artists House; 10-1 (also tomorrow).

★ Recorded Music :—
"Music to Inspire" (Recorded). Ravel Quartet in F played by the Pro Arte Quartet of the American Broadcasting Co. Y.M.C.A. Terrace. 8.30 p.m.

★ Film Shows :—
Keren Hayesod, 11.30-12.30.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions :—
"Fifty Years of Modern French Painting"; Tel Aviv Museum; Daily, 10-1 (also tomorrow).
Tools and implements produced in Israel. Sponsored by Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Bet Hadar; 9-6.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions :—
National Exhibition of Paintings and Sculptures by Israel Artists, Technion, but No. 6, 10-1, 4-6 p.m. (Also tomorrow; 13-1).
Jewish Antiquities, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Arabic Art. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1 (also tomorrow).
Paintings by Elah (Amsterdam) and Alisa Cohen (Paris) and sculptures by Raymond Hinchave—Municipal Museum — 10-1 (tomorrow 10-1, 4-6).
Exhibition of Israel Art & Craft, and old maps of the Holy Land — Goldmann & Neufeld — 3 Reh. Balfour, 9-1, 4-7 (also tomorrow).

HAZOREA

★ Exhibition :—
"Mask of Primitive Nations." Collection of Dr. A. Rafaeli, Wilfried Israel House, 10-12 (tomorrow: 10-12.30 & 5-6.30).

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ Recorded Music :—
Recorded Music Hour: Haydn: Symphony No. 88, in D ("The Imperial") with Leopold Stochowski and his Symphony Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Theatre :—
"My Sister Eileen"; Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall, 7 & 9.15 p.m.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 7 & 9 p.m.

ARNON: 1) The Third Maccabiah. 2) Desert Hawk.
EDEN: Singin' In The Rain.
EDISON: A Queen is Crowned. Today at 10.30 a.m.: 1) The Life of the Beaver. 2) Faithful City. At 1.30 p.m.: 1) Suez. 2) The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.
HAZAMIR: Up in Arms.
ORGIL: The Scandals of Clochemerle. Also today at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
ORION: Les Miserables. Today at 10 a.m.: 1) Mysterious Journey. 2) Desert Rats. At 1.45 p.m. 1) Les Miserables. 2) Long Live Love.
ORNA: The Prince Who Was a Thief. Today at 10 a.m.: 1) Buck Privates Come Home. 2) In the Circus. At 2 p.m.: 1) In the Circus. 2) The Prince Who Was a Thief.
STUDIO: Madness of the Heart (5 p.m. only).
TEL-OR: Cinderella.
ZION: Sun of Palestine.

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WEEKLY PORTION

Ki Tissa (Ex./mot 30, 11) and Pinhas (Num./Bemidbar 25.10)
Haftarah: Yechezkel 36.38

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 6.32 p.m. today and ends at 6.30 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.45 and 5 p.m.; Arvit, 6.00 p.m.
Ramat Yitzhak (Geo Rehavia): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.
Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia, 9.15 & 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Bible Study: 10 a.m. Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m.
Seventh Day Adventists Congregation (in Israel (Rehov Abrahams (Lunski)): Tonight: Bible Study and Prayer, 8 p.m. Tomorrow: 9.W., 9 a.m.: Lecture Service in French, German, Bulgarian with translation in English.
Jehovah's Witnesses: 12/4 Maria St., Beit'a: Bible Study — Tomorrow night: 7.30 p.m. Tuesday: 8 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (99 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatechia Synagogue: Tonight 5.30 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 Minha: 4.00 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

St. Paul's Church (Mamilla Quarter).: 7 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Canon H.R.A. Jones. 8 p.m. Holy Communion.
St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Minard. Vesper service united with Y.M.C.A. at 6.30 p.m.
Bnai Christian Mission (Prophets St. near Rav Kook St.): Rev. Wm. L. Hull. Sunday Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.30 p.m.
Combined Evangelical Service (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.
Catholic: 8 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sabeta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German: 8 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.
Notre Dame de France (St. Paul's St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.
American Gospel Church (Prophets St. near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m. Mid-week Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Griebenow.
Bible Evangelistic Mission Assembly of God, Mamillah Road, Corner King George: Sunday 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Hiley, A.V. Pastor).
Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service. 6.30 p.m. All welcome.
Brethren (Y.M.C.A., Room 110): Breaking of Bread, 6 p.m.
Church of the Nazarene (St. Paul's Way): E.S. 7.30 p.m.
St. Paul's Church (Musrara Qtrs.): H.C., 8.00 a.m. E.S., 7.00 p.m. Preacher: Canon H.R.A. Jones.
Hebrew Evangelization Society (Musrara 26/28): Sun. 7.00 p.m. Hebrew; 8.00 p.m. English-German. Thurs. 7.30 p.m. English-German.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Hist St.): "Harvest Thanksgiving" H.C., 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.G. Allison, P.O.B. 2773.
Church of Scotland, Jaffa M.S.: 10.00 a.m. St. Peter's, E.S.: 7.00 p.m. Lutheran Church, Eilat Street.
Church of Scotland, Jaffa, Evening Service (St. Peter's) 7 p.m.
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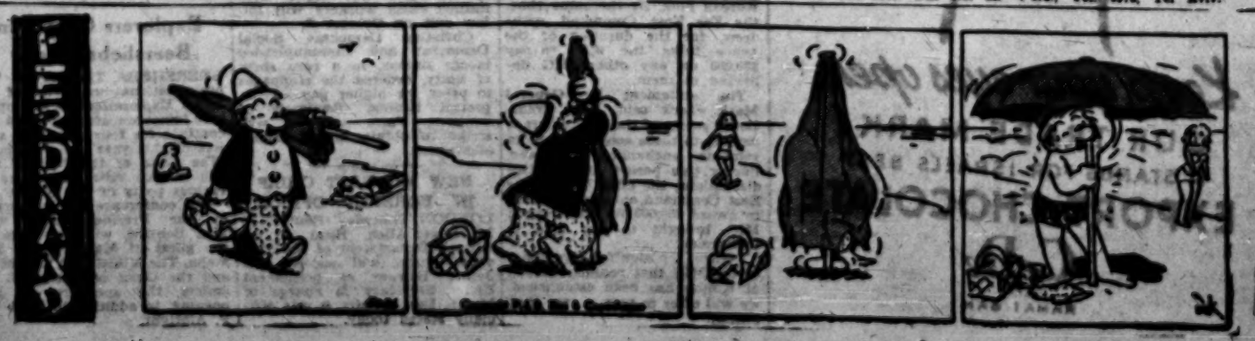

PAST and PRESENT
events, fallen into oblivion, are recalled when looking at snaps. Nobody wants happy memories to be forgotten — that's why everyone should take snaps.
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The Weather

	°A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	31	14	29	32
Tiberias	42	20	34	38
Haifa Port	31	23	28	32
Nahariya	34	19	28	32
Tel Aviv Port	32	19	28	32
Lydda Airport	34	16	30	33
Jerusalem	29	14	26	30
Beersheba	38	13	30	33
Eilat	39	21	34	37

FORECAST: Warm and dry with northerly or northeasterly winds.
*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Max. temp. C) Mean. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today.

15,000 See Exhibit Before Succot

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An estimated 15,000 persons have so far visited the Conquest of the Desert Exhibition in Jerusalem. On Wednesday, the day preceding Succot, 6,000 visitors were present, while on opening day, Tuesday, there were 9,000.

The Exhibition has already begun to boost Jerusalem's flagging hotel season, booking clerks at the main hotels report. On the opening night, four hotels beat their Passover records, and two of the larger hotels put up the "house full" sign.

Tourists form a small minority of the visitors, and of the tourists only a handful came especially for the Exhibition, according to hotel reports.

Jerusalem taxi companies are enjoying a long-awaited boom, and inter-urban traffic has gone up about 10% this week, but whether the pre-festival rush or the Exhibition drew more passengers would be hard to say.

Israel in First Place After Third Day; U.S., U.K. Follow

By AKIVA KALMAN

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Israel led the field with 294 points at the end of the third day of the Fourth Maccabiah athletic events yesterday. Second were the United States with 182, followed by Great Britain with 103, South Africa, 60 and Chile 46.

Many of the foreign participants are proposing that, owing to the preponderance of Israeli entrants, which gives them an edge in the collection of points in the placings — points being awarded for the first six places — the assessment of national positions by points should be dropped.

This is the same argument that has been put forward in connection with the Olympic Games, and the International Olympics Committee frowns on national points reportage, saying that it is the individual sports winners who are important and in line with the aims of the Games.

Following two soccer games on the Jaffa Bazan pitch yesterday, South Africa and Israel again enter the Maccabiah soccer final. Israel beat South Africa 2 to 1 last time to gain the honours.

South Africa played well yesterday to beat the United States and gain a deserved 3 to 2 win.

The Americans equalised after 10 minutes of the second half, but South Africa clinched the game with a goal eight minutes later. Both sides played good football.

Israel faced Switzerland in the second game on the card, and found the Swiss dour opposition, and stronger than anticipated. The Israelis, as expected, were too strong for the Swiss and won out 3 to 0.

Three Israelis are placed in the leading positions in the Decathlon event, with two Americans and two Chileans in the first seven places. Following the completion of the first five events, Zeev Caspi (Israel) leads the field with 2,805 points, with countryman Ze'ira next 2,560. Next come Kiwitt, U.S.A., 2,571; Galis, Israel, 2,296; Citron, U.S.A., 2,286, and Paz and Amsinovsky, both of Chile, 2,208 and 2,104 respectively.

In Haifa a reception was held for the Maccabiah sportsmen by the Mayor and the Municipal Councillors at Gan Ha'em last night.

SHARETT REPLY TO BENNIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

within the Demilitarized Zone which is the property of Arab refugees. That is the only part of the concession with which we have anything to do... I feel that the United Nations should never impede progressive work. However, I am involved here with the Armistice Agreement in which the United Nations is charged with the original restoration of civilian life... I have no quarrel with this project itself. I feel that that is not a matter which affects either Syria or the United Nations. I am only involved in the normal restoration of life within the Demilitarized Zone which affects the thirty, forty or fifty Arabs that own the approximately seven or eight acres of land within the Demilitarized Zone."

Water Mills

(c) As for the water mills, neither in past discussions between United Nations representatives and ourselves on the utilization of the Jordan waters, nor in direct contacts between us and the Syrians, have any claims ever been advanced that water from the Jordan River is required for the operation of mills on the east bank. The falseness of the contention made to you on this score is proved by the fact that the two mills shown to you on 14 September as having "ceased to work owing to lack of water" have actually not been in operation for years and that, moreover, the canal leading to these mills branches off from the Jordan north of the point from which the contested new canal is being dug, so that the digging of the canal and the diversion of water into it could have no possible effect upon these two mills.

(d) The point concerning the likelihood of interference with normal civilian life in the Demilitarized Zone as a result of the construction of the projected canal is fully met by our definite assurances that the volume of Jordan water now used by Arab landowners or cultivators for irrigation purposes will remain available in the future. The claim in your letter that the projected canal would "leave the Jordan with very little, if any, water" is entirely unsubstantiated, whereas the explicit assurances given to you by Israel representatives orally and confirmed in writing by Sgan-Aluf Shalev, are based on thorough topographical and hydrological investigations.

(e) The provision you quote from Article V of the Armistice Agreement, which defines the object of the Demilitarized Zone as that of "separating the armed forces of the two parties in such manner as to minimize the possibility of friction and incident" is, needless to say, fully valid. It is axiomatic that, whether a canal is dug or not, such separation would remain effective so long as the Zone continues demilitarized and the parties adhere to the Armistice Agreement. As for the possible effect which the digging of a canal running parallel to the Jordan riverbed can have upon the achievement of that objective, so far from hampering, the canal can only facilitate it, since a party bent upon aggression will find yet another obstacle to overcome. For its part, the Government of Israel has consistently abjured aggression. Were it nursing aggressive designs, it would be thwarting its own purpose by digging the canal. On the other hand, the fact that the objection to the canal comes from Syria — the party guilty of aggression in the past — acquires an ominous significance.

(f) Moreover, Syria's title to raise the question of military advantage must be challenged in principle, as clearly indicated in Article II Para 1, of the Armistice Agreement, the principle that no military advantage must accrue to either party was valid only during the truce period which preceded the conclusion of the armistice. The parties to the Armistice Agreement are not entitled to invoke that principle, either under the above mentioned Article or by reference to any other provision of the Armistice Agreement. Had the right to do so been conferred by the Armistice Agreement, Syria might raise objections to any measure or project, anywhere in Israel, which strengthened this country's potential.

Syria's Complaints Rejected

In this connection it is pertinent to point out that Syria's previous complaints concerning military advantage to Israel were supposed to result from the execution of the Huleh drainage project, were rejected by the United Nations Chief of Staff as lacking validity.

8. The question of the Butaiha Farm raised in your memorandum calls for special treatment. The arguments advanced by the Syrians to the effect that they cannot be expected to depend in the future on Israel's good will as to the irrigation of their lands, must emphatically be rejected as irrelevant in the context of the Armistice Agreement. A converse contention on the part of Israel that she cannot possibly be made to depend on Syria's good will where the execution of development projects of crucial importance for her economic future is at stake, would be, on both legal and practical grounds, of infinitely greater cogency. The decisive consideration here is that the Armistice Agreement provides for the restoration of civilian life — and by implication for the protection of private rights — only within the Demilitarized Zone, and not outside it, either in Syria or in Israel. The undertaking given repeatedly to United Nations representatives and to the Syrians direct, that the volume of Jordan water now used by the Butaiha Farm for irrigation purposes would be assured for the future, was an *ex-gratia* act motivated by considerations of equity and future good neighbourliness, and not by any obligation arising from the Armistice Agreement. This undertaking is reaffirmed in Sgan-Aluf Shalev's letter, where the assurance concerning the provision of customary amounts of water to Arab cultivators is to be read as applying also to the Butaiha Farm. As for the operation of the checking gates in April 1952, this again was a matter of the internal administration of the Demilitarized Zone and not one of concern to Syria; it was not subject to agreement between Israel and Syria, but was carried out solely with the concurrence of the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission.

No Justification

9. In the light of the foregoing, the Government of Israel fails to see any justification for the conclusion that the peaceful work of an eminently constructive and beneficial character, which is in progress within the Demilitarized Zone, should now be interrupted. It takes a particularly serious view of the fact that this conclusion was preceded by the open threats of the Syrian Government. It regards the freedom of development work within the Demilitarized Zone as an integral and essential part of the restoration of normal civilian life provided for in the Armistice Agreement, and has hitherto always been sustained in this contention by the competent United Nations authorities. It is ready and has indeed formally undertaken to respect to the full whatever private rights as to ownership of land or use of water may be involved. It upholds at the same time the private rights possessed by Israel interests in the area and cannot agree that they have a lesser priority than the individual rights of others. In actual fact there has been no infringement of any such right possessed by Arabs as a result of the work already carried out and none is to be foreseen in its continuation. The Government of Israel is always ready to clear up any moot point with you and your representatives, and, if necessary, submit the issue for examination to the Security Council. In its interpretation of the Armistice Agreement, borne out by former United Nations practice and pronouncement, the only question of agreement that can arise is with local inhabitants of the Demilitarized Zone, bearing on their private rights. In the specific circumstances of the present case no issues exist which call for such agreement, and, consequently, the continuation of the work cannot be made conditional thereon.

Adheres to Agreement

10. It remains the firm policy of the Government of Israel to adhere strictly to its obligations under the Armistice Agreement.

In stating its views on the issue which has arisen, the Government of Israel does not depart from its conception of the powers and functions of the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission under the terms of the Israel-Syria General Armistice Agreement. The Government's understanding in this regard was formulated by its representative, Ambassador A. Eban, at the 547th meeting of the Security Council on 18 May 1951 in the following terms:

"...the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission is not an authority appointed by the United Nations and imposed over the signatories of the Agreement. He is an organ established as a result of their agreement and his functions are precisely those which they have defined. If either party felt that wished the Chairman to have certain functions, then he would not have had power. The fact, together with the specific provision that he may not exercise administrative responsibilities anywhere, rules out any idea that he should operate by mandatory requests directed to the very Governments which have defined his functions and which are primarily, therefore, in a position to know what powers they have conceded to him."

11. I am confident that you will give the considerations set forth in this letter your very serious attention and shall be glad to receive your comments on them.

28,650 ETROGIM SHIPPED TO U.S.

Israel exported 28,650 *etrogim* (citrons) this year to the U.S., equalling the amount shipped for last Succot, Mr. Assaf Gur, Head of the Ministry of Agriculture Plantations Department, told *The Jerusalem Post*. Two hundred dunams were planted with citron-trees, supplying 30,000 — 60,000 *etrogim* for the home market, in addition to export.

Sign 1st Contract For Use of Kishon Harbour

HAIFA, Thursday. — The first contract for the exploitation of the Kishon harbour area has just been signed by the Ministry of Communications and the Shal Yam Salvage Company.

The company received two dunams of land, on the bank of the channel opposite the quay, which has not yet been built up. The company will use the area for a scrap yard, and will construct a workshop, a storage shed, and a pontoon landing stage for its salvage vessels.

The contract is for two years, at an annual rental of IL.600 per dunam. It is understood that rentals on the other bank, where the quay has been built, will be much higher.

It is learned that many applications for space in the harbour have been received from local firms, and the Kishon Authority is now deciding on the exploitation of the port. No foreign applications have yet been received.

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Collier Urges Hearing In Defence of Wise, Magnes

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Representative Emanuel Celler (Democrat, New York) asked the House Un-American Activities Committee on Tuesday to hear testimony in defence of the late Rabbis Stephen S. Wise and Judah L. Magnes. Both were accused by Mr. Benjamin Gitlow, former General-Secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, of carrying out Communist Party instructions.

"It is incredible that in view of the nature of the charges levelled in testimony before your Committee, such charges go unchallenged," Mr. Celler wrote Committee Chairman Harold H. Velde.

He asked that a Committee meeting be called to hear witnesses who knew both Rabbi Wise and Magnes, and added that Mr. Gitlow had offered no evidence to support his charges.

T.A. Bakers May Strike, But Supply Assured

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — There will be sufficient bread for everyone on Sunday, since the intended bakers' strike will take place, if at all, in the Tel Aviv area only and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has made arrangements for the supply of bread here from other parts of the country.

Mr. Zalman Sussyeff, the Deputy Minister, will meet representatives of Bakers Association branches throughout the country tomorrow and will try to convince them that the strike should be called off.

Mr. Sussyeff told *The Jerusalem Post* tonight that under no circumstance would the Government agree at present to raise the price of bread as the bakers demand. (They want an increase of seven prutot per standard loaf and a proportional increase on other types of bread).

He added that the entire price policy was now under consideration with a view to stabilising the economy and that no prices would be raised until the Government finished its deliberations.

GROCERY SHOPS will close at 2 p.m. on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of next week. Today and next Wednesday they will be open as usual.

1,570 Houses Razed In Cyprus' Quakes

By SHAHE QUERENLIAN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NICOSIA, Thursday. — The official report on the damage caused by the Paphos earthquake published last night gave the following approximate figures: 1,570 village and town houses completely destroyed; 6,726 houses seriously damaged and not reparable before winter, 35,000 persons homeless and needing accommodation under tents this winter.

Four thousand tents, including 600 sent by Israel, will have been distributed by the end of this month, but a further 2,000 are required to meet the emergency. The Red Cross has been asked to supply large quantities of blankets and warm clothing for the winter.

The Governor of Cyprus yesterday exhibited the British Ambassador in Tel Aviv "Grateful if you would convey to Israel Government, Cyprus Government's and people's deep appreciation for Israel's prompt response to our request for tents for Paphos 'quake homeless."

The 600 tents, which arrived off Paphos on Monday aboard the Israel Navy vessel Mivtah, have already been distributed throughout the stricken district.

Geologist Killed In Road Accident

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Dr. Paul Solomonica, Chief Geologist to the Mahtaavei Israel Mining Company and the Lapidot Oil Company, was killed Monday night in an accident on the Faluja road near Kedma. Mr. Israel Barnes, of the Lapidot Company, was injured and taken to the Kaplan Hospital near here.

A heavy truck reportedly rammed the car in which they were riding. Dr. Solomonica, who was sitting in the back, was killed instantly.

The funeral took place on Tuesday.

Habimah Sues Opera

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Habimah has filed a criminal suit against the Israel Opera for breaking into the house on Tuesday night and forcing the locks of the dressing rooms.

Asia No Political Playground—Nehru

NEW DELHI, Thursday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Nehru today demanded that Asia should cease to be considered "the playground for politics."

Addressing the Indian Council of States (Upper House of Parliament) he objected to Asia in future being represented on the U.N. Security Council only by the Governments of the Lebanon and Formosa but he added that India was not seeking a seat herself this year.

Mr. Nehru condemned demonstrations in India against friendly countries—those against "so-called American imperialism" and the recent "Tibet Day" demonstration in Delhi against Communist China. They only showed the "folly and smallness" of the demonstrators, he said.

The Prime Minister also said: "Past experience has shown that our relations with the British Commonwealth have brought us no burden."

Turkey, Israel Goods Flow Through Haifa

HAIFA, Thursday.—There was much coming and going of goods through the Port yesterday from and to Turkey.

Solel Boneh sent earthmoving machinery to Turkey for building the three airfields for the Turkish Government.

Other goods were 65 tons of sheet glass, 45 tons of paint, 160 refrigerators, 115 motor cars, and 18 tons of stoves.

From Turkey, there arrived 1,300 head of beef cattle; a large number of sheep are due tomorrow.

Contracts and orders already placed by Turkish firms with Israel exporters will not be affected by the recently announced cut in imports by the Turkish Government, informed trade circles in Jerusalem report from Istanbul sources.

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Terrorist Suspects Must Answer Charge

AR'AFAND, Thursday (ITIM). — The Military Court here ruled yesterday that both defendants in the second terrorist trial — Z. Yevin and Reuven Peretz — must answer to the prosecution charge that they were members of a terrorist organization.

Yevin will not have to answer to the charge of activity in the terrorist organization, as originally charged, since the Court had found that the State presented insufficient evidence to support the charge.

There were only two witnesses for the accused — Ya'acov Heruti, now serving a 10-year prison sentence for leadership in the terrorist organization, and Yevin's mother.

Heruti refused to state from whom he had obtained the blank of the "Sulam" identity card he had given to Peretz, stating he did not wish to involve anyone. He will be charged with contempt of court.

The trial continues on Sunday with the summing up of both sides.

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Personal Notices

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which will take place on October 3, 1953, at the Beth Israel Synagogue, 6 Rehov Keller, Mt. Carmel. Reception Lev Hacarmel Hotel, 11 a.m.-1 p.m.

Dr. Anne and Dr. Albrecht Wilmersdoerffer
take pleasure in inviting their friends to the
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Service at the Orphanage, Rehov Margoa, Ramat Gan.
Reception from 11 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. at Aviv Cafe, 45 Rehov Bialik, Ramat Gan.
This is the only intimation.

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Friday, September 25, 1953
Tishri 30, 5714 — Hakhnasa 30, 5713

BRITISH P.o.W.'s ARRIVE IN U.K.

British prisoners-of-war from Korea, homeward bound on the troopship "Asturias," arrived in London this week. There were 531 ex-prisoners aboard.
Express Photo

COLOUR BAR ALLEGATIONS

THE Deputy Foreign Minister of India made an important declaration in the Upper Chamber of that country's Parliament this week. In a written statement Mr. Chanda declared that he was glad to have received the clarification of the Israel Government on the allegations (made by some returning Indian immigrants to Israel) of a colour bar in this country. Mr. Chanda added it had not been his Government's intention at any time to suggest there was a colour bar in Israel. The Indian Government had however, received complaints of discrimination on account of colour. The Indian Government had not been able to verify these complaints and in any case such individual complaints did not justify the general statement that there was any such bar in Israel.

This official refutation does not come any too soon, in view of the fact that in May of this year the Parliamentary Secretary to the Indian Prime Minister replied in the affirmative to a question in the Council of State asking whether the colour bar in Israel was one of the reasons why some Indian Jews returned.

This is not the first time that the allegation of colour bar has been spread about in connection with Israel, and it is all the more satisfactory that a responsible government like India, which has, in the short term of its independence, won the highest international esteem for its moral approach to world problems, should have now so flatly quashed the allegation. Its refutation is all the more striking in view of the fact that it was made in reference to certain of its own citizens—a point on which governments, not unnaturally, are unusually sensitive.

The facts are only too patent. A colour bar can imply a policy like that of "apartheid" implemented as the law of a country; or it can imply a series of social disabilities enforced by custom, social pressure and intimidation—in public transport, refusal of service in restaurants and accommodation in hotels, denial of the right to reside where one pleases (with that denial enforced by physical attacks), separate schools for coloured children, discrimination in employment and the discountenancing of intermarriage as an unpardonable disgrace punished by wicked persecution of the children.

If this be a factual picture of the colour bar and how it operates it is also a description of the exact antithesis of the situation in Israel. In this country there is not the slightest discrimination on the ground of colour against any of the various communities which make up the newly ingathered Jewish people. The law does not allow it and public pressure is equally vigilant to prevent any manifestations of the evil. The communities here are intermarrying; housing estates in our cities present a picture of the intermingling in co-operatively purchased apartment houses. They mingle freely in the schools and youth movements, in the professions, in banks and all manner of institutions public and private. It is symptomatic of the situation that the Jewish Agency and the Government have recently taken special measures to ensure the full participation of Oriental communities in the rather limited secondary educational facilities of the country.

What is manifest in Israel, of course, and this is the root of wild charges which are sometimes made is a certain amount of friction and difficulty of members of communities of widely differing origins in settling down together. This was only to be expected. The first stage of the life of any immigrant group is voluntary segregation. Like tends to seek the company of like for normal human reasons of habit, language and custom. What is important is that the tendency to outgrow segregation and develop towards cohesion and nationhood, should be strong, unchecked by prejudice and encouraged by the whole moral climate of the country. That this is so in Israel is clearly apparent; that Government and people alike want it to be so is one of the facts of the Israel scene entirely beyond dispute.

Preparing for Korea's Winter

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

KOREA. — IT is no longer death and wounds and capture that face the soldiers in Korea, but there are still dangers there that could destroy an army and leave it unfit to fight. Boredom and homesickness and withering morale are ever-present possibilities, for Korea is as bad a country as any in the world in which to station great bodies of troops whose only task is to watch and wait.

At present it would be hard to find any change in the spirit that kept troops going during the long months of tedious and exhausting battle. Building a great new line across the peninsula, they are busy enough these days, digging on the hilltops, carrying great baulks of timber up the slopes, preparing for what they pray may never come: for there is always work left to be done on any defence line. But when in December the ground freezes as hard as rock, the essential work will be well finished; and then the problem of the long, hard winter will remain.

Killing Climate

The British Commonwealth began laying their plans for this winter as soon as China proposed an exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war. Lieutenant General H. Weil, whose decorations include Commander of the British Empire and the Distinguished Service Order, the Australian Commander-in-Chief of all the Commonwealth forces in Japan and Korea, was talking the other day about the plans.

The Korean winter is a terrible thing, more overwhelming than a tropic sun; and it can kill. So every unit down to company level is to have one hut, solidly built and heated, where soldiers can sit and talk, read or play games. They will sleep in large heated tents of double thickness. Their dining rooms, canteens and command posts will also be heated. The chief difficulty at present is to find enough electric generators to light all these buildings. The tents, at least, will probably have to make do with pressure lamps.

Clothing will be similar to last year's. Old soldiers tended to say that last winter was the mildest they had known in Korea. In fact it was not, but the troops were better prepared and the Commonwealth equipment is probably the best in the theatre of operations. The great enveloping *parkas* (great-coats), the huge boots, the string vests and the heavy silken rustling suits are again ready for issue.

Seismology Probes Secrets of Earth

Israel Stations for Earthquake Research

By A HEBREW UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT

THE recent earthquakes in the Eastern Mediterranean have again reminded the general public of the fact that we are in the centre of a zone of seismic activity extending from the Italian peninsula and the Balkans far into the Middle East. Our country — so history tells us — has not been spared similar events in the past; therefore, the announcement of the impending establishment of seismological research in Israel could not come at a more timely moment.

The seismological project was born over two years ago during the Fifth General Conference of UNESCO in Florence. An agreement was then reached between the Research Council of Israel and UNESCO, under which the latter has supplied the equipment for two modern seismological stations, capable of recording earthquakes originating at any point of the globe. The assistance of UNESCO also includes the expert advice of Dr. Frank Press, Columbia University seismologist due to arrive here on Monday morning, as well as a scholarship in the United States.

Professor Press, one of the foremost exponents in the field of the earth sciences, will not be the first to visit Israel on a seismological mission. He was preceded two years ago by Professor Beno Gutenberg, world-famous geophysicist of the California Institute of Technology, who has been interested in the project since its inception. Professor Gutenberg's contributions to our knowledge of the earth's interior are too vast and numerous to be mentioned in detail. He has helped to make seismology a source of information of unique importance on the internal constitution of the earth.

Earth's Interior

Indeed, it seems paradoxical that stars shining thousands of light-years away from us should be more accessible to our knowledge than the planet to which our existence is bound. The reason is obvious, however: no one has yet found a simple means of penetrating the dense, rocky crust on which we live, in order to have a glimpse at the earth's interior. Our deepest galleries and wells are scarcely more than pin-pricks into the surface of our globe, whose highest mountains and most precipitous ocean depths are of no more consequence in relation to its size than the roughness on the skin of an orange. As regards our knowledge of what lies below the first few miles of terrestrial crust, we should realize that the tireless endeavour of geologists is not much more effective than the burrowing of moles.

On the other hand, shock waves of an earthquake originating in Japan will irradiate throughout the earth's interior with perfect regularity, to be picked up by seismologists in Pasadena and Pretoria, in Toledo and Tananarive. Thus, for the first time, direct information is available on the thickness and density of the different layers of the earth, on the diameter of the nucleus and its fluid consistency, on the mechanism and distribution of earthquakes, on the formation of oceans and continents, and on many other questions which are far from being solved to the satisfaction of the scientists. At the same time, seismology has given an unexpected practical application: the seismic method of exploration, which is universally used on a commercial scale, mainly in prospecting for oil.

Instruments Here

The instruments ordered by UNESCO and constructed in Pasadena under Professor Gutenberg's supervision are already in this country. They consist of two vertical Benioff seismometers which will detect the slightest up-and-down motions of the ground and transmit them electrically to two pairs of galvanometers. These instruments, equally sensitive, can convert electrical impulses into deflections of a needle-sharp light beam that registers on a slowly rotating photographic film. An intricate system of clocks and radio signal detectors permits the synchronization of the photographic trace with Standard Greenwich Time to the last tenth of a second.

The exposed films are removed daily, developed in the usual manner, and then submitted for "reading," or interpretation, which is the proper task of the seismologist. If an earthquake has been recorded, its distance and characteristics are calculated and filed on special cards. The results of three different stations are needed in order to determine "epincenter" or geographical point under which the earthquake occurred. Since, as a rule, data from many more stations are used, all seismological work is essentially based upon international cooperation and free scientific interchange between nations.

Rocky Region

What makes a "good place" for a seismological station? First of all, it should be a quiet place — away from heavy road traffic, railroads and other disturbances. It should also have a cellar, shelter or the like, excavated in rock, where the seismometer might be safely installed. Finally, it should have regular power supply as well as facilities for establishing a "quiet" dark room where the recording apparatus can be housed.

In Israel, for geological reasons, the rocky outcrops in the regions of Jerusalem and Safad have been selected as most suitable for this purpose. Fortunately (and Israel is certainly unique in this sense) there are on these arid hillsides a number of kibbutzim where collaboration with and understanding of a project of such high scientific value can be found.

At present the first station is about to be set up by the Research Council in the vicinity of Jerusalem, while the installation of the second station will take place at a later date.

Readers' Letters

ARAB AFFAIRS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I quite agree with the statement in your leader of September 7 that our policy towards the Arab minority must be one of complete equality, but I fail to understand how you justify the banishment of the Abu Ghosh notables. From time to time crimes and outrages occur at Shkunat Hatikva or at Ezor Brak, the perpetrators of which the authorities fail to trace. As long as "notables" in such areas are not banished it is preposterous to speak of equality.

There are two ways to deal with the Arab minority. One is to embitter their lives until they decide to emigrate "voluntarily" (The Abu Ghosh notables declare that their expulsion was preceded by strong pressure on the people of Abu Ghosh to ask for their voluntary evacuation.)

This way is the way of tyranny, but it is perfectly logical. If one thinks that Jews and Arabs cannot live together in peace then the Arabs should be driven out.

But the other way is the way we have been taught by the Bible: "and a stranger shall thou not wrong, neither shall thou oppress him; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt."

The Jewish people must choose one of these ways. You are perfectly right in saying that it is not possible for more than one authority to have power to deal independently with Arab affairs.

Yours etc.,
Dr. Fritz Simon Neumann
Tel Aviv, September 18.

BEERSHEBA MEETING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In the note in your issue of September 15 referring to the meeting on indoor climate conditions which took place in Beersheba on September 14, there are some mistakes which I should like to correct.

Dr. G. Parmelee mentioned that whitewashing a flat roof will reduce the "ceiling temperature" in the room by five to six degrees Centigrade but not the "indoor" temperature, which will, of course, also be reduced considerably, but less.

Only a small number of the participants at the meeting were climatologists. Most of them were engineers and architects as well as members of settlements responsible for building.

There are not as many as 30 climatologists in this country.

The chairman of the meeting was Mr. G. Steinitz, Deputy Director Israel Meteorological Service.

Dr. B. Shalesniak, of the Weizmann Institute of Science, lectured on the physiological aspect of indoor climate.

And finally: the seat of the World Meteorological Organization is not in the U.S. but in Geneva, Switzerland.

Yours, etc.,
M. GILEAD
Director, Meteorological Service
Jerusalem, September 18.

CARE PARCELS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As the director of an organisation which transports hundreds of tons of shipments into Israel annually, I have followed closely the port handling of cargoes by employees of our two principal ports. The record of the Port of Haifa in handling cargoes without losses either in pilferage or spoilage has been so uniformly perfect in recent months that it merits laudatory attention.

May I, on behalf of CARE, express admiration and appreciation for this example of a splendid and efficient Israel operation.

Yours, etc.,
LOUIS YAGODA
Tel Aviv, September 17.

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A DUTCH LOVER OF ZION

JERUSALEM, INDIEN IK U VERGEET... (Jerusalem, If I Forget Thee). By J.A. Nederbragt. Voorhoeve, The Hague. 400 pp. Illustrated. Fl. 14.50.

By HENRIETTE BOAS

The late Dr. J. A. Nederbragt, who was the Netherlands' representative in Jerusalem from February 1948 to November 1950, was a singularly fortunate man. After a distinguished public career, in which he, entirely a self-made man, had gone from strength to strength, it fell to his lot, at the age of 67, when he might well have claimed a well-deserved rest, to be sent to Jerusalem, then the scene of bloodshed and bomb outrages after the U.N. partition resolution. He and Mrs. Nederbragt did not hesitate to take up their post. Before setting out on their journey, they read together Psalm 23: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want". The same psalm was recited at his graveside when he was buried at The Hague on September 9. He had spent his happiest years in Jerusalem.

"The first thing that was fixed about my future book on Israel," he writes in his Foreword, "was its title, which I derived from Ps. 137... These were also the words written on the trucks which, winding from Tel Aviv overcame all obstacles to carry food to beleaguered Jerusalem. The choice of my title was to be born out of memories of a happy period spent among the Jews in Jerusalem and of love for the Holy City and for that of which that City is the indelible ideal."

Eye-Witness Account

The book falls into two distinctive parts which will appeal to different categories of readers. The last 300 pages contain with certain necessary omissions the diary which Dr. Nederbragt kept from the first to the last day of his stay in the Holy Land. Possessed of a keen journalistic interest — for several years in his younger days he had been a journalist himself — he had, as he says in his book, made it his objective from the outset to collect objective eye-witness material on which a later generation might draw. This objectivity does not prevent him from giving his own views on the events.

On his retirement in November 1950 he could have printed these diary notes almost as they were, after some editing. However, he preferred to wait a few years, in order to gain the necessary perspective. On the other hand, he did not want to wait too long "because there are certain things which I want to say now, and not later. *Periculum in mora.*" When he wrote these lines some months ago, he did not know himself how true they were. We must be grateful that he did not postpone publication.

He used the intervening years for a thorough study of the Jewish problem, in its political, historical and theological aspects. The fruits of that study are laid down in the first 100 pages of the book. Many parts, as he freely admits himself, are nothing but summaries, for the benefit of the Dutch non-Jewish reader, of works written by others. These first 100 pages also contain his own Christian views on the Jewish problem.

Dr. Nederbragt had arrived in Palestine with little specialist knowledge of the Middle East and also very little knowledge of the Jewish question and of Jews in general. From his earliest youth, however, his strictly Calvinist upbringing had given him a thorough familiarity with the Old Testament and with the scene of the Holy Land, as has also been the case with some Scottish Presbyterian pro-Zionists.

In the Arab-Jewish conflict he was on his arrival entirely neutral. His own impressions led him first to condemn unreservedly the British Mandatory who did nothing to prevent complete chaos, and also the United Nations who hardly moved a finger to implement their own decision. In due course, being a well-informed eyewitness of what was going on, he came to see the justice of the Jewish cause and to admire the courage, spirit and achievement of the Jews in Israel.

For those who, like the reviewer, lived in Israel throughout these two and a half years, this diary, with its innumerable reminiscences, is of absorbing interest. Many events again come to life: — the bombings of *The Palestine Post*, Ben Yehuda Street and the Jewish Agency, the siege, the disbandment of "Lechi", who had their headquarters just opposite the author's home in Talbieh, the 'Altalena' episode, and the murder of Count Bernadotte. The author's impressions of the late Count are, for that matter, not too favourable; he blames him for having mixed politics with his Red Cross activities and for changing his policy so often. He is also critical of the ineffectual Consular Truce Commission, and of M. de Regnier, the Red Cross representative, and Dr. Azcarate, the 'illustrious prisoner' whom the British never allowed to leave the house to which he had been confined by them, has his pity.

Birth of State

In a later period we witness with the author the opening of the First Knesset and of the Road of Valour, of the railway to Jerusalem, and we accompany him on his visits to President Weizmann, Mr. Ben Gurion, Mr. Sharett and others, as well as on his extensive tours of the country. Usually his evaluations of situations and persons are sound and his criticisms (for instance of the strikes epidemic in Israel) are often justified. For many of his observations, he quotes extensively from the Israel press, in the first place from the *The Jerusalem Post* (or 'Palestine Post' as it then was.) An interesting side-light is his account of a conversation with the Chief Secretary, Sir Henry Gurney who, when the author referred to something he had read in that morning's 'Palestine Post' replied that he never read newspapers.

Though faithfully recording his conversations with the various consuls and highly placed Englishmen and Arabs and some violently anti-Jewish utterances, he seems to have been hardly aware, during his first three months, of the real seriousness of the situation. We find no reference to the death of the "Lamed-Heh", only a line or two on the Hadassah convoy massacre, nothing on the attack on the convoy coming from Kfar Etzion, etc. Above all, these informative and interesting pages convey nothing of the gripping emotion of ever mounting anguish that characterized Jewish Jerusalem in those days. This changes, however, when events brought Talbieh, with the Dutch Consulate General, inside Jewish territory and Dr. Nederbragt stayed on almost as a member of the Yishuv.

It can be said in Dr. Nederbragt's honour that, as he says himself, he was one of the very few foreign representatives in the country who watched the birth of the young State with sympathy. It was his greatest pride that about that time, in January 1950, Holland, which had recognized Israel *de facto* a year earlier, now recognized it *de jure*, and appointed him as its first Minister. On his return to The Hague it was another pleasant experience for him to learn that, despite its initial cautious comments, the Dutch Foreign Office now fully endorsed his policy and his adherence to Jerusalem as seat of the Legation.

Christian Outlook

It is more difficult to comment on the introduction, which the author himself considers an essential part of his book. The author unconditionally believes in the absolute historical truth of the Old and New Testament, but views the prophecies of the Old Testament in the light of the New. Yet, in that same light, he considers it fundamentally wrong that the League of Nations granted the Mandate of Palestine to Britain "whereby peoples of various characters and religions decided on the fate of the Holy Land which had been awarded by God to the Jews".

In contrast with most believing Christians, he does not take the view that with the arrival of Christianity the existence of the Jewish people has lost every *raison d'être*. At any rate he concludes: "To the question 'Watchman, what of the night', we no longer answer 'Dawn has come and it is still night', but 'dawn is breaking and it seems that events in Israel are a step on God's road towards the fulfilment of the prophecies and the restoration of the kingdom to Israel'."

AMONG RED INDIANS

THE LIGHT IN THE FOREST. By Conrad Richter. Knopf, New York. 179 pp. $2.50.

This is a beautiful book of its kind — a long short story with the background of the Indian prairie in 1765, when an expedition of English soldiers forced the Indians to return their adopted prisoners—without bloodshed, be it understood.

Mr. Richter, who takes all his subjects from early American history, is deservedly a Pulitzer Prize winner. He writes not historical novels, but stories whose main purpose it is to bring before us the authentic sensation of those times and places. In old records, he was astonished to find that great numbers of the white captives who had been adopted by Indian families — especially such as had lost relatives — returned to their Indian fosterparents, finding themselves unable to live in what to them seemed false and dishonourable conditions.

Here Mr. Richter tells the imagined story of such a return, showing, with delicacy and understanding, the problems and conflicts involved in such a course. Many of us have experienced or witnessed a somewhat similar conflict among Westernized Jews here, though in reverse. So there is an added interest for us in the table.

PAULA ARNOLD

'Sabres' Selling Sabra

DRAWING BY YOSSI STERN.
From the current Exhibition at the Artists' House, Jerusalem.

ANATOMY OF THE NOVEL

PRINCIPLES OF FICTION. By Robert Liddell. Jonathan Cape, London. 162 pp. 12/6.

This slender volume—like its predecessor by the same author: *A Treatise on the Novel* — is all meat, and no dry bones. That there is so little duplication in the two studies is made possible by the fact that Mr. Liddell does not pretend to exhaust his subject, but rather writes on whatever variety of problems excite him at the moment.

Since these problems are all important, and are treated and illustrated with the "inside" competence of one who is a practising novelist himself, the results are extremely satisfying books.

The range of themes here is wide, from such very general considerations as "the difficulty of choosing a subject at the present day" (for reasons all of which add up to "the death of the organic community") to a number of extremely technical questions. The latter include the relations between "summary" and dramatic "scene" in fiction and, in a separate discussion, the uses of dialogue, illustrated from Jane Austen and Henry James, among others; and the relations between the "art" of the novel, especially the qualities of its prose, and its possible other virtues "as a novel."

These interesting questions are really illuminated by Mr. Liddell's analyses, which manage to be brief and to-the-point without seeming skimpy. He has a gift for the telling quotation, more useful to the critic than pages of generalization, though I cannot agree that the paragraph he quotes from Hardy is such "ugly, bad writing" as he makes it out to be. But never mind: he uses it well to illustrate his critical point. The sense one has of Mr. Liddell's own "purity of intention" and sincerity as a critic is an illustration (in the opposite sense) of his contention "that many faults in writing spring from real faults in feeling and character."

A collection of miscellaneous observations, with such intriguing headings as "Baggy Monsters" and "Fluid Puddings," is arranged alphabetically in a chapter of "Term and Topics."

The authors chosen for special treatment in the Appendix (Alain-Fournier, Forrest Reid, and Marcel Proust) were all remarkable for their "Intimations of Immortality," that is, for their sense of eternity, or as Professor A. A. Mendilow has called it in his *Time and the Novel*, "timelessness." Mr. Liddell's comment on Proust, that there are elements of a "divine" as well as a human "comedy" in his masterpiece, seems to me true and significant. But then, one would have no trouble finding dozens of similar *aperçus* in this modest and rewarding study.

S. J. KAHN

INDIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS

INDIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS. By K.P. Karunakaran. Oxford University Press, Calcutta. 417 pp. 25/-.

By FRANCES GUNTHER

This excellent account of India's foreign relations from independence in August 1947 to January 1950, written by a research associate of the Indian Council of World Affairs, is issued under its auspices as the first volume of a series planned to present a factual review and objective interpretation of India's foreign policy.

The main factors of this policy are: independent pursuit of peace, support of Colonial peoples, especially Asians, and faith in U.N. works. India helped Burma and Indonesia in their struggle for freedom, and recognized Communist China at once, not because she welcomed the change to Communism, but because it was an accomplished fact. In Indo-China, India has withheld recognition from the rival Communist and French Governments until "the people make the final decision." India's independent policy between the two great power blocs, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., "should not be considered a passive policy of neutrality, but a positive approach aimed at promoting peace in the world."

India's complex relations with Pakistan are recorded in meticulous detail, particularly the unresolved struggle for Kashmir, begun in 1947 and still going on. It is emphasized that "throughout the conflict in Kashmir and negotiations with Pakistan, Prime Minister Nehru's Government have not lost sight of their ultimate objective of maintaining the friendliest relations with their neighbour." The effective results of this objective are shown today, when, despite the fact that Indian and Pakistan armies still stand poised against each other in the high hills of Kashmir, with the U.N.M.A.C. on guard between them, the Prime Ministers of both countries continue to visit each other's capitals, where they receive tremendous and unprecedented popular ovations. Try to imagine Nagib in Jerusalem or Ben Gurion in Cairo—or for that matter, Eisenhower in Moscow and Malenkov in Washington—being hailed by vast cheering crowds at this time, and you have an inkling of the originality, simplicity and daring of the Nehru approach to the problem of war and peace.

The Palestine Question

A full discussion of Palestine in the U.N. up to January 1950, concludes: "India's attitude was influenced by many factors. It wanted to encourage cooperation among Asians and since Moslems of all the world, including Pakistan and India's own 30 million Moslems, favoured the Arabs, it could not afford to antagonize them... Another factor was India's own experience of partition. India could not agree with the view that because many Jews were ill-treated by Europeans, Palestine should provide a home for them... but felt that the Palestine problem must be separated from that of the Jewish refugees of Europe... Nevertheless, there was a gradual realization that the new State had come to stay and had to be recognized one day." A footnote states that India recognized the State of Israel on September, 17, 1950. But quite evidently, at least in this reviewer's opinion, Israel's Foreign Ministry and U.N. delegates failed to make clear to India the validity of Israel's historic and inalienable connection with the land.

An interesting error in interpretation, due perhaps to confusing armistice with recognition, occurs on page 53, when, after noting that agreements had been concluded between Israel and Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the Lebanon, "ending the military phase of the Palestine conflict," the writer continues, "Only Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen hesitated for a time, but later recognized the Jewish State." Insh-Allah!

Topical Issues

Among other topics covered are racial discrimination against Indians in South Africa, atomic energy control, economic reconstruction, industrialization and land reform in Asia, American capital investment, and the Point Four programme.

The publication of this book by the Oxford Press was made possible, according to the preface by President H. N. Kunzru of the Indian Council of World Affairs, by special donations from the Asian Relations Organization, the Institute of Pacific Relations, and the Universities of Delhi (Hindu) and Aligarh (Moslem), supplementing the Council's own resources.

The author, who worked at Johns Hopkins University, has modelled his book on the "U.S. in World Affairs" series, handling his material in a cool, competent, well-balanced professional manner. The book is quite free of the emotional and forensic tone that sometimes marks the quality of similar publications on Israel, and for that reason it is especially to be recommended to Israel students of foreign, especially Asian, affairs. Without deviating from detachment, the writer has clearly indicated the political sensitivity and resilient power with which Nehru's Government have guided India through the first turbulent years of her independence.

Round the Bookshops

HEBREW...

A book that caused a furore in America when it first appeared in English has now been given a Hebrew garment. Sholem Asch's "Ha'ish Mi'Natzeret" (The Man From Nazareth, Karni, IL.4.900) looks at Jesus through the eyes of the Roman procurator in Jerusalem, Judas Ish Krayot (Iscariot) and N'kadmiyon (Nikodemus) the Pharisee's pupil.

A work distinguished for its originality, scope and content is "Mavo L'torat Hahigayon" (Introduction to Logic, Mosad Bialik, IL.5.500) by S.H. Bergman. Professor Bergmann examines the subject from both angles of the development of the science of logic—the philosophical and the mathematical symbolical. Akiva M. Simon has prepared for the press, interpreted and written an introduction for "Mishnat Pestalozzi" (The Teachings of Pestalozzi, Mosad Bialik, IL.5.800), an important work on the great Swiss pioneer of education.

A comprehensive and authoritative summary of zoological research in Eretz Yisrael is offered in "Ha'hai B'eretz Yisrael" (Eretz Yisrael Fauna, Dvir, IL.5.800) by S. Bodenheimer. The fruit of observation and study for well over 30 years, this volume contains numerous photographs, diagrams, special charts and scientific nomenclature, with Hebrew and English translations.

In April 1950, Prof. L. Roth, of the Hebrew University, instituted a series of lectures on "The Aspects of Judaism," in honour of the 70th anniversary of the philosopher Prof. Julius Gutman. They have now become memorial lectures, and a collection of the lectures has been published under the title of "Erkei Hayahadut" ("Values of Judaism;" Mahbarot L'sifrut, IL.2.200).

Pinhas Blumenthal and Amnon Shiloah present the biography and works of 40 distinguished soldiers, writers and poets, inventors, statesmen, musicians, artists and thinkers in 'Ishim U'fa'alam' (Men and Their Work, Ever, IL.2.500). An interesting effort is made in the presentation of points of contact between the reader and the man under discussion.

The Hebrew translation of twenty-one selected stories, collected by Ezer Carmieli (N'kudim, IL.2.750) contains works by Kipling, Mansfield, Steinbeck, Hardy, H.G. Wells, Lockeridge, Leacock, Irwin Shaw, "Saki," Maugham, Saroyan, Hemingway, London, Runyan, Hecht, Wilde, O. Henry, Doyle and Pearl S. Buck.

"Old Shatterhand"

A correspondent kindly points out that Karl May's familiar "Old Shatterhand" appeared in this survey of the Hebrew bookshops as "Smashing Hand" which, in turn, is translated from the Hebrew "Yad Hanefetz Havatik." The same correspondent also expresses his gratification that M.H. was content to leave the author's name as it was: "He could," he writes, "look into his pocket diary and put Karl Iyar in the place of Karl May. In that case Mr. M.H. would have translated it back to Karl April!"

While [illegible] his [illegible]ance of Karl May (having made his acquaintance only a short time ago when he began to rove the bookshops) and thanking Michael Lubsens of Haifa for his remarks, M.H. can do no better at the moment than pass this on to many publishers who issue translations of books from various foreign languages but consistently fail, for the instruction of M.H. and his ilk, to print the original name of the author and title of the work translated on the back of the title page. This would be helpful to readers and reviewers alike. By the by, Mr. Lubsens, what makes you so sure that M.H. is "Mr." and not "Mrs." or "Miss?"

M. H.

...AND FOREIGN

The currently displayed issue of "Look" Magazine (August 11) features Adlai Stevenson's long-awaited report on his visit here. "No Peace for Israel," proclaims the cover, right above the picture of a showgirl in three fetching poses. He was "both exhilarated and depressed" by what he found here, Stevenson writes — "exhilarated by what has been accomplished by the pride of the ordinary people... and depressed by the gulf that separates Israel from the Arab world and by the bleak facts of her economic life." While the facts he adduces for the magazine's several million American readers are hardly startling to Israelis, the latter should find the article eminently worth reading for the attitudes and conclusions this perceptive, friendly and influential observer carried away with him.

The American Scene

Two of the Lait and Mortimer "guides" to American cities, "New York Confidential" and "Chicago Confidential," are now on sale here. These books, since followed by "Washington Conf'l" and "U.S.A. Conf'l" are noteworthy mainly for the number of libel suits they have brought their authors and publishers. With their highly coloured accounts of the political corruption, vice and other forms of degradation in one's home town these books made interesting subway reading (the fellow hanging from the next strap was likely to be a dope peddlar, a bookie, or worse), but from this distance the picture they paint of the American metropolis is of course luridly onesided and unreal. The authors, who work for the tabloid New York "Daily Mirror," would probably come up with a "Haifa Confidential" too, if hard pressed.

A quite different side of America is presented in "The Making of an American" by Jacob Riis, one of the classic immigrant autobiographies which I noticed this week among new arrivals. Riis, who came to the States from Denmark in 1870 and later became prominent in reform politics, gives a fresh and candid picture of the New York of his time and the immigrant's place in it.

Israel's Ethnology

Cultural acclimatization is the theme, too, of "Israel Between East and West" by Raphael Patai. In what he calls "a study in human relations," Dr. Patai, an Israel-trained anthropologist, examines the adjustment of various communities in the new Israel society. He also laments the fact that not a single anthropologist is employed by a public or private body in Israel to study its "cultural mosaic" on a systematic basis.

Also in the field of Israel ethnology, Shlomo Barer's "Magic Carpet," describing the Yemenite exodus, is back on the shelves in an English edition. This is one of the few books so far to contain documentary material on the mechanics of the Ingathering. Interesting photographs, too.

Art, Newspapers, Rockets

Phaidon Press, who publish some of the finest art books on the market, are putting out a Phaidon Pocket Series consisting of full-length biographies together with representative plates. Among the first books in the series is the Journal of Eugene Delacroix, with 80 illustrations, and Jacob Burckhard's Rubens, with 140 reproductions. Unfortunately, the price is unpocketlike: IL.2.950.

The recent shipload (anyway, they must have filled at least one cargo hold) of Macmillan Books imported by Steimatzky's includes the full gamut of Koestler's literary output: Insight and Outlook, Darkness at Noon, Scum of the Earth, Arrow in the Blue, and a half dozen others. Koestler may not be the best-loved individual in this part of the world, but his books, it seems, are still tremendously popular.

The fact that the newspaper field is expanding these days has not gone unnoticed by the book-buying public. Among the professional books that came with the Macmillan consignment, the ones on journalism, we are told, have been most in demand.

The art of flying model planes is falling into disrepute. Up-to-date youngsters are switching to jets, rockets and space ships faster than Men of Distinction to Calvert. The bookstores are selling an elaborate instruction book with cut-out flying saucers, to fly, as well as one two-foot space ship such as may one day soon fly to the moon.

For adults who merely like to read about such goings on, there's a new pocket edition of H.G. Wells' 'War of the Worlds.'

B.S.

JEWS IN THE COLONIAL PERIOD

EARLY AMERICAN JEWRY: 1655-1790. Volume II, Pennsylvania and the South. By Jacob Rader Marcus. The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia, 394 pp. $4.00.

This second volume is based (like its predecessor, which treated early American Jewry in New York, New England, and Canada) on much primary source-material (letters and other documents) woven into an interesting and circumstantial account. A few Pennsylvania families (Franks, Gratz) are very thoroughly treated, and a surprising number of "courageous enterprisers," as Professor Marcus characterises the American Jews of the colonial period, appear south of "Penn's Woods," in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia.

The keynote is objectivity and sober analysis, as distinct from the apologetic and fictionalizing tendencies which have been all-too-evident in previous treatments; Professor Marcus is so conscientious a scholar that when he tries to enliven his tale artificially he tends to fall into kitsch. His virtues are especially evident in the seven concluding chapters, which provide a "Survey and Retrospect" of both volumes (immigration, economic activity, religio-communal organization, culture and philanthropy, acculturation, political equality).

It is remarkable how early Old World traits, and such differences as those between Sephardim and Ashkenazim, tended to become submerged "into a new race of men" — the American (Jew). There is a very good Index, but students, while appreciating the large amount of new material and the excellent critical presentation, will frequently miss the apparatus which would enable them to explore the sources for themselves.

S.J.K.

A NEGEV ENCYCLOPAEDIA

In the barely 200 pages of his Book "Hanegev Ha'Rahok," (Am Oved) Dr. A. Loehnberg has succeeded to record the experience of 20 years of prospecting and exploring in the "Far Negev." Dr. Loehnberg's knowledge of the "Far Negev," the eastern zone of the Negev and the Arava from Sdom to Eilat, is only comparable to the Sinai lore amassed by Major Jarvis. It is safe to say that no other vehicle in Israel can have shown on its speedometer a larger milage of desert-driving than Loehnberg's workshop cum laboratory, that "prospector's bus," which I often admired with shy respect and the faint hope once to travel in it, when I saw it parked in Tel Aviv, covered with desert dust and just returned from some blank on the map. What Dr. Loehnberg does not know about the landscape of the Far Negev, its conditions of climate and water, its natural resources, the roads and other means of communications, is really not worth knowing.

With his "Far Negev," Dr. Loehnberg has produced the sorely needed work of reference for the enormous southernmost province of Israel. In the interest of foreign experts who will be employed in that area and the large number of tourists this area will attract when the barest minimum of facilities can be provided, one must wish for an early publication of the English version of the book which I was able to read in manuscript.

Dr. Loehnberg had to compress an enormous material in a slim volume. Thus, not much space was available for his interesting personal adventures. I was disappointed, moreover, that the author, who knows the ancient sites of the Far Negev better than any other European, has not given us a full chapter on its history and archaeology, the problems of which are just touched upon.

However, the chapters about oil-prospecting, the possibilities of the exploitation of bituminous rocks, and manganese mining are full of romance and adventure if one can read between the lines. Likewise, the chapters about the "Dead Sea Salts" and about the future road system are exemplary for the clear discussion of involved problems.

"Far Negev" is the first book published in Israel which is illustrated with "Anaglypha," air-photographs which are printed in green and red and, if viewed with red-green spectacles, give a surprisingly plastic stereoscopic effect. The only thing missing in this well produced volume is an alphabetical index of places and minerals discussed which would facilitate the use of this important work of reference.

Th. F. M.

Readers' Letters

Benedetto Croce

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Mr. Israya Shapiro, who, I notice, often does both your Knesset and your military reporting, has now turned his hand to literary criticism. In your issue of August 28, he has performed a feat, in 200 words, of evaluating both Benedetto Croce's "History of Europe in the Nineteenth Century," and my translation of it into Hebrew. Croce's imperishable masterpiece of philosophical historiography he dismissed as something which "to the honest European has the appeal of half-forgotten fairy tales" — an appraisement which is contradicted by the all but universal applause with which the work was greeted by the greatest minds of Europe.

Equally arbitrary is Mr. Shapiro's assumption that the translation was not made direct from the Italian original. As one who was educated in Italy, and who taught Italian at the Hebrew University for some seven or eight years, I can only wonder from what language I did in fact translate: was it Russian, Japanese, German, or perhaps Esperanto?

Yours etc.,
Dr. Ch. WARDI

REVIEWER'S REPLY

There was no attempt on my part to appraise in 200 words the Hebrew translation of Croce's book which had already been reviewed quite extensively in The Jerusalem Post. But it is surely permitted, without detracting from the merits of a great thinker and historian, to express regret that his ideals of liberalism are no longer heeded today?

I am glad to learn that I was wrong in assuming that the translation was not done from the original. In the absence of an indication on the title page, my assumption was based on certain deviations from Hebrew usage, such as "romanticism" (which has an English flair) instead of the usual "romantism."

My biography is of little interest, but if Dr. Wardi had deigned to peruse the Hebrew press, he would have found literary essays over my signature long before I had anything to do with military or political aspects of life in this country.

I. SHAPIRO

Points from Letters

Translations Wanted

The other day, a foreign visitor asked me to send him an English translation of Shaul Tschernichovski's poems, which I promised to do. But how great was my surprise when one bookseller after the other informed me that there was no such a thing as an English translation of Tschernichovski's poems. His publishers thought my enquiry apparently so trifling that they even failed to reply.

Hebrew publishers should make good and cheap translations of our new poetry available to the rest of the world, and magazines, like "Israel — Life and Letters" (issued by the American Fund for Israel Institutions) should devote considerable space to translations of our young poets.

Tel Aviv Dr. E.W. [illegible]

Chronology

Abraham Ya'ari, in his essay "The Burning of the Talmud," has committed an error. Cardinal Caraffa, on his accession to the Papal throne, assumed the name of Paul IV, and not of Leo X who belonged to the Medici family and died about 30 years earlier in 1521.

Haifa Dr. Hugo Meyer

Mystery to Measure

FUNERALS ARE FATAL. By Agatha Christie. Dodd, Mead, New York. 244 pp. $2.50.

This is one of Mrs. Christie's too-cleverly contrived Poirot mysteries, with the most unlikely person too-well camouflaged, and the suspicion too obviously, and too equally spread on every one, excepting the criminal. If one cannot say that Mrs. Christie exactly hoodwinks her readers, she certainly comes most perilously near to not playing fair, as so often.

However, the story reads as well as most of hers, unless one is the reverse of a fan and has tired of her types.

P. A.

Chess

SEPTEMBER 25, 1953

PROBLEM NO.763
D.R. Wertheim, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ka8; Bc8; Pc3. (3)
Kc4; Bd1; Ktd7; Pd6. (4)
[illegible] in three

PROBLEM NO.764
J. Goldschmidt, Rishon Le Zion
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post
Dedicated to D.R. Wertheim on his 50th Birthday

Kb7; Qa6; Rf8, Rg8; Be7, Bg8; Kte4; Kth3; Pc3, h7. (10)
Kc4; Qa3; Bg1; Ktd3, Ktd6; Pd5, g6. (7)

White mates in two

SOLUTIONS: Problem No.763 (Agranat): [illegible]. Endgame No.[illegible] (Lommer): 1.b:a8 [illegible] 2.Rh8 R:h8 3.a8R Rh5 4.Rh8 R:h8 5.c8R Rh5 6.Rh8 R:h8 7.d8R Rh5 8.Rh8 R:h8 9.e8R Rh5 10.Rh8 R:h8 11.f8R Rh8 [illegible] 12.Ra7 and wins. 1.b:a8? Rh5 2.Qh8 Kg3+ 1.Q:h8 h1Q+ 4.B:h1 d1Q 5.Kt:d1 — stalemate; with a similar try 1.f8Q.

GAME No.[illegible]
White: Flohr Black: Antoshin
(Moscow championship, 1953)

1.d4 d5 2.Ktf3 Ktf6 3.c4 c6 4.Ktc3 d:c4 5.a4 Bf5 6.e3 Kt:a6 7.B:c4 Ktb4 8.0-0 e6 9.Qe2 Be7 10.e5 0-0 11.Rd1 c5 12.d:c5 B:c5 13.Rfd1 Bc5 14.Rdc1 Bd3 15.B:d3 Kt:d3 16.Rd1 Kt:b3 17.Rdb1 Ktd5 18.R:b7 Bb4 19.e6 Rc8 20.Ktb5 B:d3 21.Q:d3 Ktc4 22.Qd3 Qf6 23.Ktbd4 [illegible] 24.R:a7 e5 25.Kth3 Ktg4 26.Rb7 Ktc3 27.Qe1 Qb6 28.[illegible] 29.e:f5 e4 30.Kth4 e5 31.[illegible] 32.Qg8 [illegible] 33.Qf3 Be1+, White resigns.

An interesting Q. vs. R. endgame occurred in the game Lilienthal-Bogorovsky in the above tournament: White — Kg3; Rf6; Rf1; Pe3, f2, h4. Black — Kf8; Qb1; Pb4, f5, g5. [illegible] 59.B:e6 Q:b6 60.Kg1 Kc8 61.Kg3 Qb7+ 62.Kh1 Qd5 63.Kh2 Kh8 64.Kg1 Qh1 (the last try to bring about a Zugzwang, but the W.R. has two protected supporting points) 67.Rd6 and a draw was soon agreed upon.

A simultaneous performance by Dr. Oren, Israel champion, in the Tel Aviv "Emanuel Lasker" c.c. attracted an entry of 25. He managed to win 18 games, drew six and lost one in 7(!) hours of play.

YANOFSKY BRITISH CHAMPION

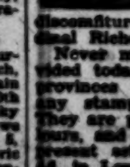
The British championship, held in Hastings, brought a brilliant victory to D.A. Yanofsky, 28 year old Oxford graduate. Except for his unexpected loss to Horn in the first round and a short draw with Alexander in one before the last, the former boy-prodigy managed to win all the other nine games scoring 9½ points. There followed: Milner-Barry, 8; Wade (former champion) 7½, Barden, Alexander and Golombek 7, etc. It seems that Yanofsky's chess activity (including his 1953 Groningen victory over Botvinnik) did not interfere with his studies at the University, where he was awarded for extra-ordinary distinction.

RESHEVSKY TAKES LEAD

In the International Chess Tournament now in progress at Zurich, Reshevsky (U.S.A.) has again taken the lead. After the 10th round, the score was Reshevsky 7 Smyslov (U.S.S.R.) 6½ Euwe (Holland) 5½, Keres (U.S.S.R.) 5, Boleslavsky (U.S.S.R.), Gligoric (Yugoslavia) and Najdorf (Argentina) 4½ etc.

Stamp of the Week

The arms of France! What glories of the past these words conjure up! One thinks of the gallant Athos, Porthos, Aramis and d'Artagnan, the three Musketeers who became four and "all for one and one for all," to the eternal discomfiture of their foes, Cardinal Richelieu's guards.



Never mind if France is divided today. The arms of her provinces will bring glory to any stamp collector's album. They are produced in vivid colours, and are very cheap. The present set of four costs only 6d. in London.

London Express Service

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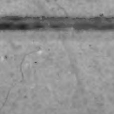

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LET'S BALANCE the BUDGET

By JOYCE MILLER

My sympathy for Mr. Eshkol is profound. There was a time when at the end of every week I tried to work out just what I had bought with what I'd spent. Off their special hook next to the kitchen table would come a dozen dubious scraps of paper, one or two of which I'd valiantly endorsed: Vegetables August 20; or Meat, on a day evidently of so red a letter as to obviate a record of the date; or September 2: B.G. for "Bought of Grocer." (not Ben Gurion) or sometimes with familiar simplicity his name: *Bar Kochba, Wednesday.* There are relics like these in many a housewife's archives.

Down American Super-Market lanes, piled high with clearly-priced goods, trundle the lightly sprung nickel carriers. In the dim interiors of English grocery stores women discuss the merits of this or that purchase. The Anglo-Saxon housewife stands firm on her system of the double invoice, original and carbon copy.

Ticker-Taped

Ah, those charming dockets, so clearly ticker-taped (or inscribed): Oatmeal — 1 package (or packet) — 25 cents (or 1/3d.) Jello (or jelly) — 10 cents (or fourpence halfpenny). Heading the list there is the name of the responsible firm and the date of the transaction.

Reflecting on the Israel grocer my sympathy for Mr. Eshkol curdles. Let him wedge himself as I have done, in the narrow alleyway of the shop, together with some half-dozen Israel housewives and their various offspring in and out of perambulators, and handfuls of behatted tourists, with here and there a respectable greyhaired gentleman carrying a lebenia bottle for replenishment, to say nothing of the inevitable brace of impatient teenagers...

Yes, breathing is difficult, Mr. Eshkol. On one side there is the high refrigerating counter, crowded with bowls of cream cheese in alarming colours: high green, bright orange, Indian pink. On the other are sacks of "kwaker", pyramids of soap and barrels of pickled herring.

Somewhere at your feet is your favourite child, (you hope). In one hand you clutch two string bags, straining with empty bottles for exchange. In the other is your onetime airplane overnight bag, now lined with carefully collected paper packets (for flour, rice, sugar — once again, you hope.) Your ration coupons (and you remember suddenly that you have forgotten to exchange those for the new issue) are in your purse which (presumably) you carry between your teeth.

There are two assistants who speak Hebrew. After three months participation in the Nehariya Ulpan, so do you. The assistants also speak German, Yiddish, French, and Polish or Rumanian. They do not speak English. But as you will find out, they are eager to try. The grocer keeps himself well out of all this. He guards the cash-box near the door, where there is sufficient air to breathe.

From time to time the whole tragedy is complicated by a sub-plot when tradesmen deliver, willy-nilly through the steaming alley-way, cases of soap, beer, canned goods, plastic coat-hangers and sausage.

Very well then: your turn approaches. You decide firmly to take notes of the price of everything. You are determined that this time you will buy cheaply and well. Today, you vow, you will go home at least with your legible docket: "Olives: 250 grams—500 prutot; Detergent: 1 bottle: 150 prutot..."

"Excuse me," says the old gentleman in front of you, retiring at last with his lebenia.

English Lesson

Then the English lesson begins. Both assistants grow ecstatic over your pronunciation of "olives." But the line of shoppers becomes restive. It is not interested in English lessons.

Fifteen-years-old - wearing-a-scout-badge interrupts that he "only wants a loaf of bread" This is a signal for the lady with the highly varnished nails and the young man with a black patch over one eye. Patch "only wants" cream-cheese. The lady "only wants..." There follows an order longer than yours, delivered with astonishing rapidity, as if the speed of delivery diminishes the number of items. The line erupts: "It's not her turn." "She must wait." "I've been here an hour." "Look at her nails!" "I only want tomato ketchup and steel wool."

This tide of social phenomena proves too much for your strength of purpose. You stumble your order in English and Hebrew, having put away your pencil and notebook first. The assistant hands you a slip of paper covered with a scribble of figures. Clutching it, you grope for your child and your way to the door.

Mysterious Figures

At home you discover (in time, fortunately) that you have been given a white-ant exterminator in place of peppermint toothpaste with chlorophyll. This is twice as expensive and serves a different purpose, of course. But you console yourself that it will probably be useful against cockroaches, as so far there have been no white ants.

At the end of the week you ponder a docket which reads like this: IL.2.630, 1.320, 4.200, .360, .015, .120, 1.200, .200. The whole totals well over IL.9.

What did you buy that cost as much as IL.4.200? There is no way of knowing. Nor can you tell what item cost as little as .015. And behind what figure lurkes the white-ant poison and the detergent? You wake that night with a nightmare.

Next time on the way out of the grocer you give the docket to your child as a reward for "being so good". He eats it. You are too tired to care.

Personality Portrait: Shoshana Damari

"I SING only what I can feel" — is the formula that has carried Shoshana Damari along as straight and swift a path as any singer could hope for. The small, dark woman with the splendid eyes and the tremendous smile whom most people unhesitatingly would name as the country's number one singer, has just come back from nearly three years in North and South America. This, her second trip to the western world, represents the present peak of her career, which began with her singing over the PBS at the age of 15 and has smoothly gathered momentum ever since. The concert Damari gave last night, the first since her return, marks the beginning of a new stage along her chosen road. Shoshana Damari has always set her face against music which means little or nothing to her, or which she feels does not suit her, is not her kind of music, her kind of song. In practice, this has always meant that she would sing only songs deriving from the Orient or written in oriental style. The result of this private rule has been her shunning of the larger part of Hebrew song — for most Hebrew has derived from Eastern European folkmusic. Scratch a "national" song about a national hero, say Trumpeldor, and you find an old Russian ballad about *razboiniky* (brigands).

Despite the pleas of young composers, despite the more powerful pleas of the public, Shoshana Damari steadfastly has stuck to her rule. While she was in the United States, she was asked repeatedly to sing one of the most popular of Hebrew war-time songs: "*B'ervot hanegev*". She refused.

On the other hand, if a modern piece is written in her style, she will sing it with pleasure. Moshe Wilensky, who accompanied her on Thursday night, has written several such songs. She often tries them out on her father. If his reaction is: "That sounds very familiar," it is in. If it makes no impression on him, she will probably reject it.

While in the Americas, she discovered other music with which she felt herself in sympathy. Her new programme includes songs from Brazil and songs of the American Negro, including, surprisingly perhaps, their spirituals. For the rest, she will sing what her public here is used to hearing from her, the songs of the eastern world, of Yemen, Turkey and Israel. *D.V.G.*

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DEPARTURES: SEPT. 27 — to OCT. 3

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Sept. 25	0515	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Manila
	0715	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0800	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	0810	A.A.I.	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	2130	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London, New York
			Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Scandinavia
MON. Sept. 26	1230	S.A.S.	
	0100	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0200	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
TUES. Sept. 27	0400	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0800	K.L.M.	Istanbul, Frankfurt, Amsterdam
	1115	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Dublin, Paris, New York
	2130	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London Port Sudan
WED Sept. 28	0215	P.A.L.	Karachi, Bangkok, Manila
	0700	S.O.S.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	0745	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, Koln, New York
	1400	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London, New York
THURS. Oct. 1	0130	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	0215	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokio
	0415	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Hamburg, London
	0515	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	1200	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
FRI. Oct. 2	0100	EL AL	Athens, Istanbul
	1115	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1240	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

WED. Sept. 28	1400	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, London

FROM HAIFA PORT

s.s. JERUSALEM sailing from Haifa on September 27, 1955 to Marseille

s.s. MESSAPIA sailing from Haifa on September 29, 1955 to Varenna, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste

s.s. [illegible] sailing from Haifa on October 2, 1955 to Naples

PELTOURS

Tel Aviv • Jerusalem • Haifa • Rehovoth • New York • London • Paris • Bruxelles • Vienna • Rome • Johannesburg • Capetown

1 *Line . . . silhouette . . . the almost-off look: these rule Paris fashion to-day. Here is the suit which changes lollipop in front, discreet, classic in cut until it comes to the flare which amplify the bust.*

2 *The day-dress outline is in a Balmain rather than a Dior length, with unbelted, well-indented waist, sleeves long and slim. The trimming (trimmings are rare to-day) is a figure-lengthening band of fur.*

3 *Seven-eighths is the new easy length, collarless, cut primary style, slope-shouldered, sleeves set in on a dropped line. Above is a forward set pillbox, shadowing the brow; below, a silver-slim matching skirt.*

4 *Dior's "groupale" line rules short evening dresses. The princess body widens in gores from the hip to the 16-inches-off-ground hem. Lowered shoulder drapery replaces last year's cheapped-off bodice top.*

Drawings by FROMENTI

Letter to a Friend in India

Dear Sister Rivka Reuben,

Having read in *The Jerusalem Post* your letter to Prime Minister Nehru, I was vividly reminded of your visit to Israel. You may yourself remember our little wooden house in Jerusalem where I had the pleasure of receiving you. Although we are now living under Israel's highest symbol, we still endeavour to maintain the spirit of our former way of life.

When I read your letter, my heart was filled with pain at the thought that some of our brothers of the B'nei Israel had to return to the Galut. I recalled an incident at the Youth Village of Ain Karem where I had pupils from some 21 countries. Among them was a beautiful girl of 12 and a lovely boy, her brother aged 10, from B'nei Israel. Both were beloved of all of us.

One morning, as aunt of our little Sarah came in with a loom, sat it and herself down on the floor and began to weave. She was welcomed by all of us. The children sat around and admired her and her work. During the two days she was with us, the children crowded the door and watched her work. She looked very happy herself, even singing a little song. On the morning of the third day, our little Sarah did not appear in class. Going into her room to see what had happened, I hardly recognised her. Her long braids were piled up on top of her head, she had on a long skirt, almost to the ground, dressed up like a grown-up. I could not help laughing and asked, "What has happened?" The aunt replied very seriously: "Sarah must soon become a bride and I am taking her away." That sobered me at once. This was no longer a laughing matter.

With the help of Sarah, who had in the meantime learned sufficient Hebrew, I tried to explain to the aunt how important it was for Sarah to continue with her education. But alas, the aunt did take her away from us, and not only Sarah but her little brother as well. The boy did not want to leave. He was being trained for agriculture and he loved it. But the aunt said we were making a "goluh" out of him and not teaching him a trade. Sarah had a warm olive complexion, such as many girls try to obtain with cosmetics, and never did one of our children remark about the colour of her skin.

One day I heard the girls in the playground near the school call a girl "black" who was fairer than any of them. I called them over and asked them why they called her black. They were astonished at my question and felt unhappy realising how incongruous their remarks were and replied that at home their (the Ukraine, I tried to hear from parents called people who came from Morocco "black." Then I tried to make my pupils realise how unreasonable it was for Jews to make such distinctions. I told them how in my childhood, in my little hometown in our adults offensive remarks about Lithuanian and Polish Jews.

Does not this betray a feeling of self-criticism? And do we not find a similar phenomenon in our ancient history, when the Judeans used to deride the Galileans?

You are aware, of course, that such mutual scoffing is customary among all nations of the world, but it must not be allowed to degenerate into "racial discrimination"—least of all among us Jews.

To return to the painful chapter of our B'nei Israel. I regret to say that this is not an isolated case. It is small comfort to be told that in all immigration there is always a certain percentage of returners. To us it is a matter of grave concern that out of a total of 750,000 some 47,000 have left Israel for one reason or another, putting the blame on various causes, but never on themselves.

I do hope that our B'nei Israel will return in the near future. And when are you, dear friend, coming? I should be very happy to have you as my guest on your next visit to our country.

With all good wishes for the New Year,

Very sincerely,

RAHEL BEN-SVI-YANAIT

Jerusalem, September 20.

Happy young newcomers from India welcome Mrs. Ben Zvi (back centre) on her recent visit to Bet Sha'arim.

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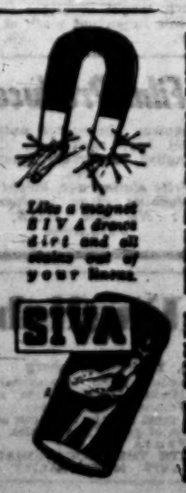

gardening notes

BIBLE PLANTS

"And ye shall take you on the first day the fruit of goodly trees, branches of palm trees and the boughs of thick trees and willows of the brook."
(Lev., 23, 40).

THE four plants mentioned in Leviticus, all grow well in Israel and as they are attractive plants, they should find their place in our gardens, near synagogues and schools and even in large private gardens.

If you cut fresh boughs of myrtle and willow from your own garden, you will soon learn to appreciate the aromatic smell of these plants, once so familiar to the Jewish people.

Sometimes, we read in American or English newspapers about Bible plants gardens (see among others Carmel's (U.S.) Biblical Garden, *The Jerusalem Post*, July 14, 1950.) which are planted there near churches and private gardens. Why should not we in Israel grow these plants? Let us begin with the four species, the Etrog, (Citrus) the date palm, the myrtle, and the willow. All except the myrtle, are more or less tall trees, and in order to avoid overcrowding their spacing in the garden should be well planned.

The Date-Palm

PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA,—the date-palm, (tamar), is a tree without branches, with only one straight trunk, that reaches a height of 20 to 30 metres. Its huge branch-like leaves, sometimes more than three metres long, are made up of numerous leaf sections, which are arranged like the segments of a feather along a common axis.

The *lulav* that we use on Succot is a young "branch" whose leaflets are still closely folded. If we leave the lulav on the tree it will later open it and develop into the regular leaf. The date palm is dwelicsous (*du beiti*), i.e. the male flowers grow on one tree and the females on another. To ensure that the male pollen is brought to the female flower, artificial pollination (*ha'abaka melakhuit*) is often carried out. This consists of transferring visible pollen from the male flowers to the female flowers, by tying a piece of the male flower cluster to the female cluster or by shaking the pollen into the female flowers.

The date palm is propagated either from seeds, or from offshoots (*hotarim*) or suckers (*nesarim*), that is, from secondary shoots on lower parts of the trunk. These suckers are removed from the parent tree and planted either in special nursery beds first or in their permanent place at once. Only the propagation by means of suckers removed from female date-palms ensures that the tree will be a female, and bear fruits.

For ornamental or "religious" purposes the date palm may be raised from seeds. Many such plants, of course, might be male. The date palm yields fruits only in the valleys and the lowlands, but will thrive even in the hills, as we see in Jerusalem.

For ornamental use, the date palm is suitable mainly if planted in the plains and valleys, on large lawns and in parks.

In smaller private gardens, only young date palms should be grown for some years, until the trunk grows too tall, since the ornamental value of the fully grown date palm is only appreciated from a distance. It should not be planted too close to children's playgrounds, because of the spiky lower segments of its stiffish young leaves, which form a thick radiating cluster around the small trunk in the first few years.

H. FRUCHTWANGER

Electrolysis Causes Holes

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—ELECTROLYSIS causes holes and brown spots in many washable fabrics, says Florence King, University of Illinois textile expert.

Research showed that spots and holes sometimes appeared in garments with zippers made of two different metals such as copper and aluminium.

When the garment is wet and in close contact with these metals, electrolysis takes place. Enough acid is given off to damage the fabric. A conductor of electricity must be present. This may be minerals found in hard water, salt found in some liquid starch, or detergent left by insufficient rinsing.

To avoid brown-spots damage, Miss King suggested letting the garment dry to the damp stage, then ironing it without rolling it up.

If the garment must be dampened, leave the section around with water before ironing. *(U.P.)*

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שיר: ילדים, מנגנו, הנה מקול־משלה.
שני: שמשי למקרקע כאן בים?
שלישי: בגיר! אבל נסקה עוד שנת קדם נרקד
את המכירה,
נשיל מעט,
נתנם לקריר
לי־ח לצחל,
שור־ עגלנו
פלנו שור
למקרקע גם
שלח שפתם
ירעים לך־
תות. בסים
מקבדים של
ים מפלח אין מגוף סוכם.
נגש: לא שמעת, כי מנסיעת היות מצוינת מאוד:
בכיש מסרים, פקרי. נוף נפלא!
שלישי: בקל זאת בריך לטס קצת, כי אנחנו
מוקדשים לאור עוד מעבר.

(ya-had) together יחד	(mad-reekh) guide מדריך
(ba-bet) to swim לשחות	(ki-ya-k-pee) we reached, arrived הגענו
(ha-ved) heavy כבד	(ash-lag) kind of wheat אשלג
(yam-ha-ma-lakh) the Salt (Dead) Sea ים־המלח	(l'hit-ya-beg) to bathe, wash להתרחץ
(ma-lakh) salt מלח	(ba-vaze) clear (certainly) בוודאי
(good) body גוף	(n'ha-tzeh) we shall walk נתעלם
(ba-ya-a) dreams בעיות	(ka-dem) first קדם
(kvash) road כביש	(nir-eh) we shall see נראה
(mid-bar) desert, wilderness מדבר	(n'ha-nees) we shall enter נכנס
(nof) landscape נוף	(kvat) hat כובע
(nif-la) wonderful נפלא	(la-goo-ah) to rest לנוח
(b-khol zot) nevertheless בכל זאת	(nag-lakh) we shall go נגלח
(a-nah-nee mukh-re-khim) we must, are obliged אנחנו מוכרחים	(kha-la-nee) all of us כולנו

Radio Review

Brightening Up the News

THE return of Michael Chad from the Hebrew service of the Voice of America is a valuable re-acquisition for Kol Yisrael. His scripts are generally of a high standard, and he possesses a nose for satire (though not so much for other forms of humour).

One of his first contributions since his return was last Monday's performance of Irving Stone's "Lust for Life"—the first of a series of painters' biographies. The script used a number of techniques that are rare on our radio, and are probably the result of his stay in the United States. In any case, they imparted notes of novelty.

The human material was rather less satisfactory. Paitiel Lifschitz was not a good choice for Van Gogh. He is one of Kol Yisrael's best readers and manages to convey a feeling of restrained confidence. He is sane and well-balanced; the very antithesis, in fact, of the half-mad genius he should have portrayed. Moreover, he sounded too youthful (according to the script Van Gogh was 35 and was taken for 40) and this juvenility applied to most of the male cast. The females, on the other hand, were uniformly excellent, although seldom prominent.

One evening last week, the news contained a pleasant surprise. We had heard the usual round-up of the world's ills, and had proceeded from one trouble spot to another. But at the end there was a short item about a strike in an English factory resulting from the workers' not being allowed to boil water to make their own tea. The effect of this odd piece of information—at least on one listener—was most interesting. Instead of leaving the news in a state of utmost depression, I came away with a chuckle and the feeling that things were not so bad after all.

Our news bulletins are always serious and earnest, and the nearest approach to light relief is a sports result (needless to say, conveyed in the same tone as the Korean situation). There is room for the inclusion of occasional piquant items and little stories of human interest. There are radio stations in the United States which broadcast a news round-up every hour, and yet even on the dullest of days manage to keep these broadcasts alive and interesting even to listeners who have heard the previous newscasts. The main items may be identical but the little stories behind the news vary. Kol Yisrael could well include a regular feature on the lighter side of the news (pace 'Keeping Posted'), but even failing that, the light touch injected into the end of the bulletins as given at present would have a pseudeial psychological effect and remove the sting from the tail.

The same evening there was a newsreel which reached a very high standard. It started with a report from Moshe Medzini describing the U.N. Assembly; this was followed by an eye-witness account of the Cyprus earthquakes; and finally Dr. Nelson Glueck spoke of his remarkable Negev survey. The whole programme was well-balanced (the unusual length of Mr. Medzini's talk was justified by its intrinsic interest and variety), while the emphasis on events outside Israel was highly welcome, and a good example of enterprise triumphing over budgetary restrictions.

The Maccabia continues its hectic course. After bouts of running, jumping, football, basketball and everything else, I propose a special gold medal for the fastest runner of the lot—Mechamia ben Avraham, Kol Yisrael's commentator.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: The Maccabiah today at 5.45); Concert of L'Oiseau at 9.45; Monday at 4 before the programme; today at 5; Sunday at 1.45, and Monday at 1.45.); Mark Twain's "The Prince and the Pauper" (Monday at 1.45); Professor's "In the Wilderness" (Tuesday at 1.45); International concert from the "Conquest of the Desert" exhibition (Tuesday at 9); Chess—3rd Rehovot Tournament (Wednesday at 1.30); Adult Education Conference at Ramat Gan (Thursday at 10.30 a.m.); Round Table discussion on Rotary Language Academy (Thursday at 7.30). . . .

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